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Bank Group Aids Defense As Allied Purchases Grow; Economy Cuts NLRB Staff

The World's Day—At a Glance

May 25, 1940

California Bankers Back Defense

DEL MONTE, Calif. (AP)—The California Bankers Association has pledged "unlimited support" to the Government's national defense preparations. A resolution promised the bankers' most vigorous efforts on behalf of "every patriotic endeavor . . . without regard to party or political affiliations."

Allied Agents to Buy for Invaded Nations

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Broadening of the activities of the Anglo-French Purchasing Commission in the United States to include buying of war materials for Belgium, Holland and Norway were indicated here today following a brief survey of war orders for airplanes and accessories announced by the Allied body. British and French orders for American-built military airplanes and accessory equipment now total about $725,000,000, G. W. Wynne, spokesman for the Commission, said. Deliveries have been satisfactory, and the output of airplanes is increasing monthly, he said.

NLRB Reduces Staff to Meet Fund Cut

WASHINGTON (AP)—The National Labor Relations Board has announced it has begun to reduce its staff to conform to a $337,000 cut in appropriations for 1940-1941. Dr. David J. Saposs, head of the Economics Division, who has been a foremost target of Congressional criticism, is retained, at least for the present, it was understood. The Board has dropped 53 members of its staff, and five more have resigned.

In Boston: Braintree Holds Pageant

Braintree, Mass., sees historical "Pageant on Wheels" as gala parade marks third day of Tercentenary celebration. [Details: Page 13]

New Haven, Conn.—The relationship of teacher to the press, to the Board of Education, to the Teachers College, and to his own profession was discussed today at the first Northeast Regional Conference of the Department of Classroom Teachers of the National Education Association.

Poling Suggests U. S. Cancel War Debts

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., (AP)—Cancellation by the United States of all war debts was put forth last night by Dr. Daniel A. Poling, Editor of Christian Herald, as a basic tenet in a "sacrificial program for peace." The pastor of Philadelphia's Grace Baptist Temple, addressing the Northern Baptist Convention, also suggested the United States help create a world agency for the administration of world affairs and proposed that President Roosevelt name a coalition peace commission, representing all political faiths.

Louisianans Lose Mail Fraud Appeals

NEW ORLEANS (AP)—Seymour Weiss, once treasurer of Huey P. Long's political organization, and four others must serve Federal prison terms under a mail fraud conviction, the United States Fifth Circuit court of appeals has ruled. Convicted with Mr. Weiss were Monte Hart, contractor; Dr. James M. Smith, former President of Louisiana State University; Louis C. Lesage, former assistant to the President of the Standard Oil Company of Louisiana, and J. Emory Adams, nephew of Dr. Smith's wife.

Losses Mount in Chicago Milk Strike

CHICAGO (AP)—With losses to farmers and workers mounting daily, Chicago milk strike passed its sixth day of curtailed deliveries and Mayor Edward J. Kelly said it "looked like a long strike," after a conference between dealers and milk wagon drivers failed to bring an agreement. The strike was called when the dealers announced a reduced pay scale for drivers. Unofficial estimates were that the city was receiving only 20 per cent of its normal milk supply with farmers losing an estimated $50,000 a day.

War Summary: British Counter 'Fifth Column'

Fifth Column activities in Britain were being countered by sweeping arrests in England, and by preparations for further action in Ireland, following discovery of what was believed to be a German secret agent who apparently landed in Dublin by parachute. [Details: Page 6.]

On the Western Front Germany claimed to have encircled the Allied Armies of Belgium and Northern France. Britain and France withheld reports of the fighting. [Details: Page 1.]

Britain was bombed by German planes which succeeded in doing only minor damage in Yorkshire.

Italy decreed civilian mobilization, which can now be invoked on a moment's notice as signs continued of increasing pro-German belligerency in Rome. [Details: Page 4.]

Finland dispatched a trade mission to Moscow. Sweden is already engaged in commercial conversations with the Soviets. The two trade missions are believed to be a part of the Russian plan to link itself with Sweden and Finland in the formation of a new "bloc" in Northwestern Europe. [Details: Page 1.]

Spain became the focus of Allied efforts as Sir Samuel Hoare, veteran British Cabinet Minister, was appointed his country's Ambassador to Madrid.

In New Zealand Prime Minister Peter Fraser announced that his Government would introduce legislation similar to the new sweeping emergency powers instituted in Britain. In Australia enlistments for the Army and Air Force were listed at the rate of 1,000 a day.

At sea the Germans claimed to have put a British warship out of action in two successive bombings although the vessel was not sunk. The Nazis claimed their bombs set an aircraft carrier on fire.

In Norway Allied forces were said to have surrounded 300 Germans at Jernvatinet, five miles north of Rombaksfjord. Germany claimed to have reduced two British cruisers to a "total loss" in air attacks off the port of Narvik.

Lynn Sabotage Rumors Denied

Following the sudden breakdown of a massive planing machine at the General Electric Plant in Lynn, Mass., Nelson J. Darling, manager of the plant, today denied reports current that sabotage was suspected. The machine is used in the making of reducing gears in naval vessels. Mr. Darling stated that the machine would be repaired within the next few days, and that certain worn parts would be replaced.

It will not be necessary to draw upon the services of the plant at Schenectady, Mr. Darling declared, since the Lynn plant has its own maintenance department and all essential machine tools and equipment. Nor will any great delay be experienced in filling emergency orders, it is understood.

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Sweden Prepares

STOKHOLM (AP)—The Swedish Government May 24 asked Parliament for a special appropriation of $31,000,000 to augment defense preparations.

A military spokesman estimated Sweden's defense measures now are costing the Government about $50,000,000 monthly.

Woman Leader

Mrs. John L. Whitehurst

Unopposed for presidency of General Federation of Women's Clubs.

Women Called To Full Duty As Citizens

By Dorothea Kahn

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MILWAUKEE, Wis., May 25—"If we club women cast out the greatest weakness we have in our set-up today, apathy, and go out to fight for the principles we stand for, we need not fear a 'fifth column' or a 'Trojan horse' in our country."

These words, spoken extemporaneously by Mrs. John L. Whitehurst of Baltimore, Md., the unopposed candidate for the presidency of the General Federation of Women's Clubs in its 1941 triennial election, sent the departing delegates off to their homes with a challenge, as the annual Council meeting came to an end here today.

Speakers in another session, one a Wisconsin Supreme Court Judge, another a German refugee, a third a Welshman touring the United States, all developed the same theme without previous knowledge of each others subjects. Again, from Mrs. Frederick H. Clausen, of Horicon, Wis., Chairman of the American Citizenship Department of the Federation, came the appeal for more active participation in the responsibilities of citizenship.

"What this country needs most," she said, "is citizens who know enough and care enough to accept the full obligations as well as the privileges of democracy."

Dangers From Within

Danger to American institutions is not from without, the Welsh visitor, J. William Hughes, told the club women.

"You're making a great mistake," he said. "if you think the enemies of democracy live across the ocean. The greatest danger to Americanism comes from the apathy of the American people.

"I notice that the business of running your American cities is left to a very small percentage of the people. So it is with the running of the states. If there is any war that should be waged in this country, it should be a war against apathy of the people. You can only rid America of 'isms' by making democracy more practical."

Equally frank was the German-born and educated Dr. Ludwig F. Freund, now a professor at Ripon (Wis.) College.

Although an opponent of the Hitler regime, Dr. Freund said that regime had a lesson to teach the democracies. It is, he said, that no nation can flourish for good or evil unless the people are willing, or are made to sacrifice for the nation.

"American youth should learn," he said, "that if it wants to retain this type of democracy in a time of world crisis like the present it can only retain it by rendering voluntary sacrifice for the nation before always asking what each individual will get out of the deal."

Introduction to Citizenship

Moving from words to action, the Citizenship Department staged an actual ceremony to bring home to new voters their responsibilities as citizens. A dozen young people of the Milwaukee area, just come of age, were "inducted into citizenship" with the aid of Joseph Martin, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Wisconsin. Justice Martin spoke to the young people in a fatherly manner, then handed them certificates of citizenship to the accompaniment of patriotic music. The young people, in turn, replied with acknowledgements of their responsibilities.

This ceremony was arranged by Mrs. Clausen to serve as a guide to club women in arranging similar programs for their own counties. Her department, she said, has been encouraging the holding of such ceremonies with the co-operation of all community agencies concerned. In this case, the Milwaukee public schools assisted.

G.O.P. Leaders See Candidacy Of Willkie Gain

Utilities magnate warms to audiences; asserts New Deal must be held to 'real issues.'

By J. Roscoe Drummond

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

KANSAS CITY, Mo., May 25—Wendell L. Willkie may be an amateur politician but he is proving himself a professional campaigner and the present results of his new series of appearances throughout the Midwest are tending, in the opinion of numerous party leaders in this section, to establish him as a serious and avowed contender for the Republican Presidential nomination.

It is idle and misleading to discuss what Mr. Willkie's chances will be a month from now, but it is evident and significant that his candidacy is on the march. It has gained much impetus in the past ten days and indications are that it is in the process of acquiring more attention and more strength.

The outcome is, of course, uncertain, but Mr. Willkie genuinely believes that the prospects are promising, and he has so overcome any resistance to the idea of being nominated that he is willing to raise more than a finger in his own behalf.

As a matter of fact this business man who does very well on "Information Please," this utilities magnate who talks the language of political philosopher in terms a layman can understand, raises a powerful and persuasive voice and an almost articulate right arm in his own behalf. Oratorically and politically he is in the race with both feet and likes it.

Unusual "Dark Horse"

He did so in his address here last night before an overflow dinner given by the National Republican Club of Kansas City. It was apparent that those who came to get the measure of this Presidential aspirant, went away concluding they had seen something pretty special in the way of a "dark horse" entry. At least he is giving the Republican delegates something to think about, possibly to reconsider, and that is his immediate objective.

Indeed, Mr. Willkie gave his audience quite a bit to think about in his sober but pungent analysis of the grave decisions which face the nation.

First, Mr. Willkie made it abundantly clear that in his judgment the perilous problems growing out of the war do not call for the abandonment of the American two-party system of government and the re-election of President Roosevelt with Republican blessings.

What, he asks, is the dominant question before the country today, the one question which must

Continued on Page 6, Column 4

Germans Batter Gates of Calais; Claim Allied Forces Encircled; Industry's 'Bottlenecks' to Go

One plan to speed U. S. plant defense work would defer 1941 models of autos.

By Richard L. Strout

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 25—A proposal to eliminate the bottleneck of the tool and die section of the aviation industry by deferring next year's automobile models and thereby speeding up America's emergency preparedness program is only one of the many plans now under authoritative consideration here.

America would be glad to ride in 1940 auto models in 1941 if it meant getting more of the 50,000 airplanes into the air which Mr. Roosevelt has set as his maximum defense goal, it is declared here.

However, this proposal is only in its tentative stage, as the whole broad situation is being canvassed. On Monday Secretary Morgenthau of the Treasury Department meets with half a dozen leaders of the National Machine Tool Builders' Association, whose executive manager is Mr. Tell Berna. This follows conversations here this week with Alfred P. Sloan, head of General Motors, and leaders of the aviation industry.

Clearing Impediments

The full picture of the extraordinary activity now starting in Washington involves "bottlenecks" in industry, and the personalities of key men.

To take the men first, Mr. Morgenthau is head of the Procurement Section within the Treasury, which buys all goods other than military supplies for the big Government machine and has been doing it for seven years. For a year at least, since French and British plane orders came to America, Mr. Morgenthau has supervised the distribution of these airplane orders to industry. Mr. Morgenthau's appeal to Mr. Roosevelt is primarily that of an administrator; he makes no pretense of being an aviation expert or technical man. But he travels customarily by air, and has been brought actively in contact with plane production problems.

Under him has come the recently appointed Dr. George Jackson Mead, of West Hartford, Conn. M. I. T. graduate, and Vice-Chairman of the National Advisory Committee of Aeronautics. He was formerly with the United Aircraft Company. The position taken by Dr. Mead is typical of the kind of industrial and technical mobilization, which is under way here now. Dr. Mead has already

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Wide World

Alfred P. Sloan Jr. — Chairman of Board, General Motors Corp.

George J. Mead — American expert in aviation.

Henry Morgenthau — Secretary of the Treasury.

Unlimited Army Air Outlay Passed in House by 391 to 1

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 25 — By vote of 391 to 1 the House yesterday sent to the Senate the Army aviation and supply authorization bill—in some ways the most symbolic of all preparedness bills yet passed in indicating America's grim determination to speed national defense.

The bill is unique in that it sets no top amount or ceiling on what may be accomplished in the way of construction in the next fiscal year. The sky's the limit. At only one point in yesterday's long debate was a proposal made, by Clare E. Hoffman (R) of Michigan, to limit the amount to $2,000,000,000. The amendment got no votes at all.

The sole opponent of the completed bill was Vito Marcantonio of New York, only American Labor Party Member in Congress who asserted the country is already adequately prepared for a defensive war, and feared an offensive war might be waged.

The measure, when approved by the Senate, authorizes unlimited expansion of Army warplane strength and unlimited funds for speeding productions of munitions and supplies. A civil service requirement was retained in the bill 145 to 110.

"Fifth Column" Debated

Other developments recorded are:

1. The Senate Naval Affairs Committee approved the $2,200,000,000 naval aviation authorization bill to give the Navy an air force of 10,000 planes and 16,000 pilots, manning a chain of air bases from the mid-Pacific, Alaska, to the Caribbean area and continental United States.

2. The House is now ready to take up the $1,823,254,624 Army appropriation bill, which passed the Senate Wednesday.

3. The Senate spent a day debating aliens and "fifth column" activities; it defeated efforts of Josh Lee (D) of Oklahoma to force consideration of his bill to "draft the use of capital in war," which has been on the calendar two years.

4. Senator Claude Pepper (D) of Florida, renewed has appeal to give the Allies every aid short of war.

5. Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, discussed national defense problems with representatives of organized labor and announced that A. F. of L. and C. I. O. committees will be named to co-operate with the Government.

6. Representative Jennings Randolph (D) of West Virginia introduced a bill providing 8 hours of military training a week for CCC camps.

Air Corps Reserves Called

The big unlimited Army Air Corps bill passed 391 to 1 yesterday, sponsored by Representative Andrew J. May (D) of Kentucky, includes the following provisions:

Construction of planes, airships and captive balloons through the next fiscal year—without limit; discretion being placed in the army.

Training of 6,000 flying cadets in addition to the 2,500 now authorized.

Orders 6,000 Air Corps reserve officers into extended active duty.

Appropriation of $132,000,000 in "blank check" expenditures by the President as emergencies dictate.

Blanket order to build, rehabilitate and install plants to make, maintain and store munitions, equipment and supplies, without limit.

Suspension of existing statutes imposing monetary limitations on individual construction projects between the date the bill passes and June 30, 1942.

Finnish Mission Going to Russia

HELSINGFORS, Finland, May 25 (AP)—A Finnish trade mission of three members left for Moscow today to open negotiations for a trade treaty with Russia. Finnish-Russian trade has been at a virtual standstill since 1918 despite repeated attempts to negotiate an agreement.

Bloc Agreement?

Efforts of Soviet Russia to weld a new Scandinavian bloc through agreements with Finland and Sweden, were reported in The Christian Science Monitor on May 8.

A few days later arrangements were made for a Swedish trade delegation to go to Moscow to negotiate exchanges of raw materials and manufactured goods.

The negotiations by Soviet Russia with Sweden and Finland so far remain on an economic basis. But with the conclusion of a Soviet-Yugoslav trade treaty May 13, it was pointed out that commercial negotiations would probably be followed by military conversations.

Churchill tells Britain of deepening gravity of situation faced in resisting Germans.

By the Associated Press

Twenty-two miles across the English Channel from the cliffs of Dover, Germany's armored columns reached the outskirts of the French seaport of Calais today and were reported to have reached the coast at some points south of the port.

In Berlin, the High Command claimed that the Belgian Army—and the main body of the British Expeditionary Force, and parts of France's first, seventh, and ninth Armies—have been solidly ringed by German forces on the Flanders plains.

The Nazis claimed that the Allied counterattacks had been repelled.

The military situation was not illuminated from London except the statement of Prime Minister Churchill that the gravity of the situation was deepening "hour by hour."

Allies Ban Troop News

Britain clamped a ban on details of the fighting in France. At the same time the French High Command asked that no mention be made of troop movements or of places where action was under way.

The German claims, if substantiated, would mean that the Allied forces in Belgium and Northern France are isolated, with the Germans stretched in an unbroken line in front of them and the English Channel at their backs.

Today's developments included:

Heavy explosions and flames off the Southeast coast of England leading Britons to believe that the Navy was in action either at sea or to support the Allied troops at the French Channel ports.

One of the first German bombings of civilian areas in England. Some eight civilians were injured when German planes dropped bombs on the North Riding district of Yorkshire, about 175 miles north of London.

Germany claims to have put a British battleship out of action. The vessel, unnamed, was said to have been bombed twice and stopped, although not sunk. The Germans also claim to have set an aircraft carrier an fire and to have damaged a cruiser or destroyer.

Destruction or damaging of 40 German bombers and fighting planes on the Western Front yesterday, bringing to 120 the number of German planes put out of action by the British in the past three days.

German bombings on water fronts, artillery positions, and gasoline tanks in the French Channel points. The Nazis claim to have destroyed 84 Allied planes, of which 24 were shot down in air fights, 14 by anti-aircraft fire, and the rest destroyed on the ground.

Allies Press Infantry Attack

On the Western Front the hard-driving Nazi divisions pushed out two giant claws to squeeze into submission between 500,000 and 1,000,000 Allied fighting men pushed back against the channel.

This area extended roughly from Calais to Boulogne and Abbeville along the channel, east to Amiens, north to Arras and Valenciennes, northwest to Tournai, Belgium; north to Ghent and Antwerp.

Against a 30-mile gap between Cambrai and the Somme River the Allies pressed their infantry, trying to break through the lower claw. French 75's opened a cross fire on this 30-mile corridor, thus bringing into play the Allies' two strongest arms, infantry and artillery.

The French, who said they had reduced the Peronne-Bapaume gap from betwwen 30 and 35 miles to about 20 miles wide, admitted that Nazi Blitzkrieg units still were pouring through to the coastal plain.

But the Nazi advance in the St. Omer region has been checked, a French military spokesman asserted, and the whole front is "without change." He called the situation at Boulogne "uncertain."

In the north, at the other end of the triangle held by the Allies, the German pressure was on Ghent. The Germans said they had smashed the Allied line on the Scheldt River and had entered Ghent.

Germany claimed its light armored columns had brushed past Boulogne and were in the outskirts of Calais, just 22 miles from Dover, England. Signs pointed to a bitter struggle at Calais.

'Heights of Vimy' Taken

Germany claimed that an "increasing" number of prisoners had been taken from the Allied force which the Nazis claim to have en-

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Intimate Message From the Country

Senator Taft Seeks to Place Republican Party, Along With the Nation, Upon an Unconditional Isolationist Platform

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

St. Louis, Mo.

Senator Robert A. Taft has staked his whole political future and very possibly the success of the Republican Party in the national election by taking this week a stand of complete, uncompromising and unconditional neutrality toward the war.

Senator Taft writes his own speeches, utters his own thoughts, makes his own decisions, and his address here Monday night, declaring against any assistance to the Allies in any form which might so much as take even the dot off the "i" in neutrality, was Mr. Taft's all the way.

There are some who will say that Senator Taft was unwise in going so badly counter to the upsurge of pro-Ally sentiment which is today apparent throughout the Midwest. There are many who will disagree with his reasoning and his conclusions, holding that it is better to seek to avert world domination by Herr Hitler through aiding the Allies than to be faced with the accomplished fact of world domination by Herr Hitler without the Allies.

As has been reported in dispatches during the course of his recent Midwest swing, Senator Taft is now being regarded by many observers as the ascendant candidate for the Republican nomination, and his St. Louis speech is the most important and precise declaration on foreign policy in the campaign thus far.

Policy on War Defined

This speech represents Senator Taft's considered and definitive policy toward the war, and he is not one to go off on another tack at every new report of the Gallup Poll. He does not promise to keep the country out of war, as so many politicians are glibly doing.

Nor does the Senator feel very happy about the course which as a candidate he believes he must advocate and as a President he believes he would pursue. I have described his position as that of "reluctant neutrality." It is reluctant because he earnestly does not want to see the Allies lose and Herr Hitler win, but it is nevertheless complete and comprehensive neutrality, leaving the Atlantic Ocean as the nation's first line of defense.

After listening to this speech as it was delivered in St. Louis, after reading it at least three times, after discussing the ideas in it on different occasions with the Senator himself, the following can be put down as the basic premises persuading Mr. Taft that a Hitler victory, which he recognizes would create a world where ruthless force would be triumphant over every principle of justice, is a better alternative than American aid to the Allies which might end with American participation in the war:

Full Help or None

1—In modern war, he believes, the victor will emerge as exhausted as the vanquished.

2—The United States, he contends, cannot help the Allies partially without entering the war wholly. "If we are justified," he says, "in spending billions for the Allies and supporting their navies, then it would be cowardice not to support them also by men. If we admit that our safety and defense are at stake in the European war, then we cannot go half way."

3—To him, going to war would not preserve democracy for the world and would lose it for the United States.

4—Even if it should so desire, he estimates, the United States, already in a vulnerable financial situation, is not able to provide effective assistance to the Allies since it has no army to send to Europe, no adequate volume of airplanes, no sufficient material.

5—Germany, he believes, would have neither the strength nor the need to attack the Western Hemisphere.

6—When peace is once restored, he asserts, the United States could trade as well with Germany as with Great Britain.

Appreciates War's Perils

7—The seriousness of the situation produced by a German victory cannot be ignored, he realizes. It involves the possibility of a German, Italian, and Japanese alliance. It would require a change of the country's entire foreign policy. It would mean a world widely ruled by aggression and totalitarianism. It would require vast expenditures annually for armaments.

8—Senator Taft agrees that the prospects mentioned in the foregoing paragraph would have to be faced but even that alternative seems to him preferable to any industrial and financial assistance to the Allies—beyond cash-and-carry commerce—which might bring the United States into war.

There stands Senator Taft. His views, along with those of other Republican leaders who do not agree with him, are now before the party for decision.

J. Roscoe Drummond

The Week in Focus: Britain Gives Cabinet Supreme Power to Save Empire

Weygand Replaces Gamelin; America Votes Defense Fund

By Roland Hall Sharp

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Belatedly but with unprecedented speed, the democracies this week hurtled into the breach in a desperate effort to stem the Nazi march toward what King George said is an ambition for world domination.

Britain within three hours on Wednesday vested supreme authority in the Churchill Government to conscript any person and any piece of property for the duration of the war.

France relieved Gen. Marie Gustave Gamelin of his post as Commander-in-Chief of the Allied armies, and replaced him with Gen. Maxime Weygand, Foch's right-hand man in those other dark days of 1914-15.

The United States House of Representatives passed, 391 to 1, a bill for expansion of the Army Air Corps. Both Houses swiftly ironed out minor adjustments of the $3,300,000,000 combined Army and Navy appropriation bills.

Yet despite these sweeping measures, the immediate outlook in Europe indicates a desperate struggle for survival of the British and French Empires. The Nazi war machine, fully equipped for a fierce but short blow on the field and in the sky, drove through to touch the English Channel, imperiled nearly 1,000,000 Allied troops in Belgium, and ended the week with slower pace but no decisive setbacks.

A major French counteroffensive, expected momentarily, had not yet come, although the main French armies maneuvered for position and are said not to have been engaged.

Conscripting a Nation

With rapidity born of "the grave peril in which the Nation stands today," Britain's Parliament and King threw every resource into a gigantic effort to catch up with Germany's war effort.

On the surface, Britain's emergency powers resemble the kind of control long exercised over individual persons and property by the dictatorships. Berlin and Rome so greeted the move, with derision. Resort to totalitarian methods in the severest crisis, they said, proves all they say about the weaknesses and inefficiencies of democracy.

Significant differences between the British and Fascist systems were noted:

1. Parliament remains, and can at any time recall the Government or curtail its emergency powers.
2. The Cabinet, not one man, exercises these special powers.
3. The entire structure of representative government is intact at this point. Parliament, elected by the people, has merely delegated its power to a small working committee, somewhat as a City Council may name a City Manager for executive purposes.

The British Cabinet, so empowered, may take over the time, talents, or possessions of any citizen. Wages, hours, factory management, types of industry —all are under direct governmental control. The excess profits tax is 100 per cent, and all profits are regulated.

One of the first acts was to break up Fascist or suspicious groups that have until now been allowed to use democratic liberties for the subversion of democracy. Sir Oswald Mosley, leader of the "British Union of Fascists," was taken into custody by Scotland Yard. A member of Parliament, Capt. A. H. M. Ramsay, was arrested. Every potential "Fifth Column" began to feel the heavier hand of a Nation usually tolerant but now aroused.

Parliament passed the emergency bill overwhelmingly. The public accepted it with stoic determination.

Weygand: France's Hope

Seldom have two great nations simultaneously found themselves compelled to shift their highest political and military leadership in the midst of an armed attack recognized as the gravest in their long histories.

The French Cabinet adjustments have been important but not equal to those of Britain. In military affairs, France surprisingly developed an open breach. General Gamelin had hardly given his historic command to "Conquer or die," when he was relieved of his command and became the forgotten General. No one seems to know where he is.

Certain it is that the renowned French Army came to the test of its career either torn by internal dissensions, subjected to startling "Fifth Column" treachery, or thrown off balance by Germany's new methods of warfare.

All of these possibilities have been hinted by Premier Paul Reynaud. On Tuesday he told Parliament of "incredible faults" in the direction of French operations which are to be "punished." Before that, on Sunday, he personally took over the War Office.

General Weygand had flown to Paris from the Near East, where he commanded the Allied armies. After swift conferences, he assumed the task of supreme command in all theaters of war, at a moment when Foch's famous words of Aug. 5, 1914, in preparation for the First Battle of the Marne, again apply in full force: "My center is ceding; my right is retiring. Impossible to maneuver. Excellent situation. I shall attack!"

Weygand is another Foch in his strategy of defense through initiative. Germany has startled the experts with its thorough abandonment of static warfare. Old precedents of battle lines and communications fall before the use of armored divisions and airplanes. Under Weygand, France relies on "new men and new methods," as Premier Raynaud put it, to gain the precious month when General Weygand says that Germany must either win, or face eventual defeat.

Outlook in the Field

The battle is by no means over, although so far Allied sympathizers can find few crumbs of comfort. During this week the German advance continued. Pincers closed in against Allied troops caught on Flanders fields. At certain points, notably near the center of the 200-mile battle zone, the Allies held and even counter-attacked repeatedly.

On the other hand, a German motorized sweep moved north from Abbeville. It either took or seriously menaced the strategic Channel port of Boulogne, and raced on toward Calais. This French terminus of the main Channel ferry lies only 22 miles from Dover's chalk cliffs. Residents of Britain's coast saw war's red glare through the night just across the narrow Channel. England has not come so close to defending the home soil since 1066, when William the Conqueror invaded England, or 1588, when the Spanish Armada descended in a cloud of sails. The modern armada is a swarm of parachute locusts, not yet loosed against Britain. But Britain called out minute men—and women—to save "this island girt by the shining sea."

On May 19 Herr Hitler tore up one of the last pages of the Versailles Treaty when he reincorporated the Belgian districts of Eupen, Malmedy, and Moresnet into the Reich.

British and French naval losses were admitted in the Channel and off Narvik. France lost the submarine Doris and the torpedo boat L'Adroit. London admitted sinking of a cruiser and minelayer.

Startled America

Unaccustomed for more than a century to thoughts of imminent or even potential danger on these coasts, America shares with Britain the sudden awareness that things are not as they were. Everyone with an opinion to express came forward on the air, in Congress, or in the countless gathering places of the Nation to offer advice and counsel. Views prominently voiced range all the way from "keep out of war at any cost" to "jump in and save the remnants of Western civilization."

The most extreme proposal advanced by a responsible authority came from Maj.-Gen. John F. O'Ryan, Commanding General of the 27th Division in Belgium and France during the World War. He called upon Congress to authorize the detachment from regular American military services of substantial units to help the Allies. "With or without declaration of war" against Germany, he would send 2,000 fighter planes with pilots, aircraft carriers, transports, and protecting naval vessels.

Many others took the position that defeat of the Allies would mean a disaster of the first magnitude for America.

Col. Charles A. Lindbergh brought down upon himself a storm of criticism, and also some condemnation, for another of his flights into the realm of high diplomacy. Senator James F. Byrnes (D) of South Carolina, took him to task for using his name to make Americans believe that America can be indifferent to the outcome in Europe.

Rear Admiral Harry E. Yarnell, U. S. N., retired, who commanded the Asiatic squadron during the early period of Japan's invasion in China, urged America to keep out of Europe's war until assurances are given that a better result will be achieved than in 1918.

"Back England to the hilt" won applause before the Commonwealth Club in San Francisco.

The American Defenders of Freedom were organized in New York to sponsor defense and oppose isolation.

Senator Robert A. Taft, on his tour of the Midwest as a presidential candidate, reiterated a stand for 100 per cent neutrality. He unqualifiedly opposes any form of assistance to the Allies which could either tempt or drag the United States into conflict.

At a symposium in the Metropolitan Opera House, four Harvard faculty members contended that America has a responsibility to itself and to others to co-operate with those powers most likely to support the kind of a world acceptable to this country.

Italy's Rubicon

Premier Mussolini continued to tread his narrow path of non-belligerency, preparing for war, serving Berlin's ends by keeping the Allies uncertain on their southern flank, and waiting for the hour to strike.

Count Galeazzo Ciano, Italian Foreign Minister, crossed the Adriatic for a closely-watched tour of Albania. That Italian foothold on the Balkan mainland closed its frontier with Yugoslavia. Italian citizens living in Rumania were advised by their Legation in Bucharest to leave for home.

Rumania neared complete mobilization. Americans in Egypt were warned by their consuls to go home. Spain, believed to be included in Italy's plans, maintained a discreet silence. David Lloyd George indicated recently in the British Parliament that he suspects Axis designs on Gibraltar by way of Spain.

Through these and similar wisps of mingled fact and speculation, the Duce moves toward his Rubicon.

Moscow Favors Free Hand

Soviet Russia, like Italy, views Germany's shadow with misgivings, even while going along with it for reasons of power politics.

Prime Minister Churchill in London has long been an advocate of closer relations with Russia as a balance against Germany. This week London persisted in efforts for better relations with Moscow, even after trade negotiations had reached a stalemate. Britain was willing to make trade concessions to Russia, but asked assurances that British products would not be transshipped to the Reich. Moscow refused, but left the door open for further discussions.

In the Balkans, Russian interests run counter to those of Italy, so that Rome took account of Moscow's reactions to any Italian move in the war. Invasion of the Balkans by Italy, it is reported, would lead to Russian as well as Allied resistance.

Pan-American Protest

All of the 21 American Nations protested this week against Nazi aggression. Uruguay announced the agreement, and it was issued by the Republic of Panama as host nation to the consultations of last October.

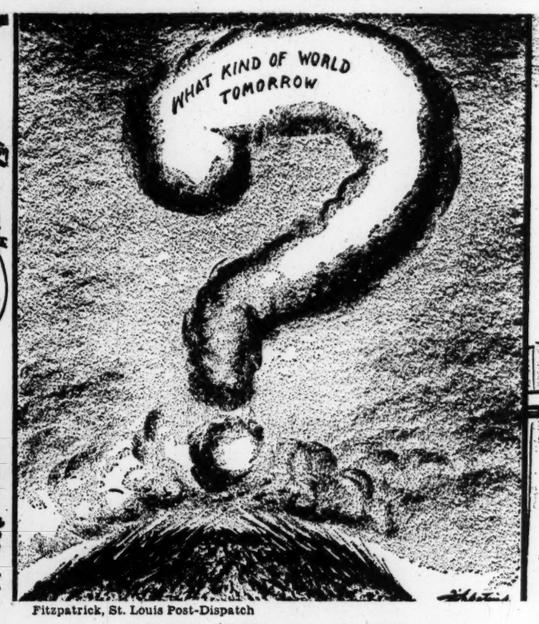
Brazil extended its neutrality laws to Norway, the Netherlands, Belgium, and Luxemburg.

Sir George Paish, economic adviser to the Chancellor of the British Exchequer in the World War, proposed that Britain exchange some of its West Indies possessions for credits in the United States.

Mexico paid the first $1,000,000 to the Consolidated Oil Company (Sinclair), in its arrangement for settlement of its controversy over expropriation. Other American and British firms are still litigating.

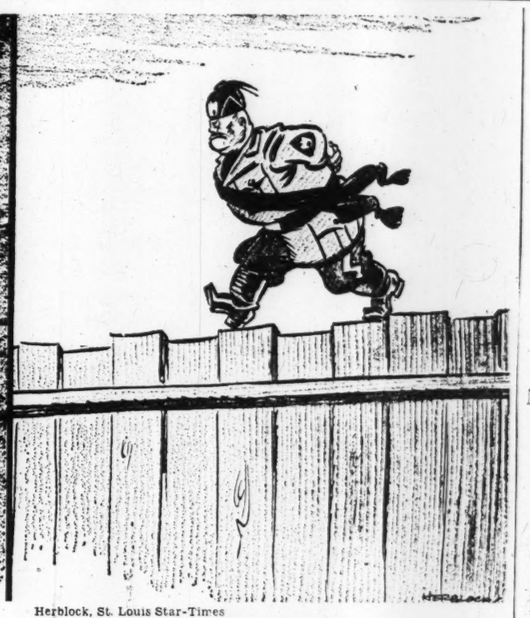
Hutton © Philadelphia Inquirer

This Would Be Silly . . But This Downright Fatal



Fitzpatrick, St. Louis Post-Dispatch

They Are Writing the Answer Now



Herblock, St. Louis Star-Times

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Detroit Institute Marks 20 Years

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, Mich., May 25—A week-long program ending last night marked celebration by the Detroit Institute of Arts of completion of 20 years as a department of the City of Detroit. The Institute is one of the two major art museums in the United States that are municipally owned and administered.

Guests in Detroit during the anniversary celebration were the members of the American Association of Museum Directors and the American Association of Museums. The concluding event was an anniversary dinner, attended by members of the visiting organizations, City officials and patrons of art.

The museum is headed by an Arts Commission, appointed by the Mayor and presided over by Edsel B. Ford of the Ford Motor Company.

Neutrality Zone Violation Seen

WASHINGTON, May 24 (AP)—The 21 American Republics told Great Britain and Germany today that they regarded as a violation of this Hemisphere's neutrality zone the scuttling of the German ship Hannover when intercepted by a British warship near the Dominican Republic. The incident took place last March 9.

The protest was sent on behalf of the Republics by the President of Panama to King George and Chancellor Hitler. It said:

"This incident is considered by the Governments of the 21 American Republics to be a violation of the inherent right asserted on behalf of those Republics in the Declaration of Panama (setting up the neutrality zone) which was communicated to the Governments of Great Britain, France, and Germany on Oct. 4, 1939.

"At the same time that the American Republics have authorized me to express their regret at the failure of the belligerent governments to observe the terms of the declaration, they reiterate the principle therein set forth and reserve all their rights in the premises."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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Clothing Union Ends Meeting, Adopts Three-Point Program

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 24—The Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, strong affiliate of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, closed its two weeks' biennial session here today with adoption of a three-point program which will constitute the union's major efforts in the next two years.

The program calls for (1) defense of democratic institutions; (2) active support of President Roosevelt for a third term, and (3) a $1,000,000 organizational campaign among southern cotton garment workers and extension of the wage and market standardization program into the medium-priced categories of the men's clothing industry.

An announcement at the convention's end said that Sidney Hillman, president of the union, will place the demand of the Amalgamated for the resumption of the peace negotiations between the C. I. O. and the American Federation of Labor before the meeting of the Executive Council of the C. I. O. in Washington on June 2.

Hillman Renominated

Mr. Hillman was renominated by acclamation for re-election by a convention which unanimously supported his proposals on all major issues. The election will be by mail referendum. The nomination is tantamount to re-election. Mr. Hillman has been president of the Amalgamated since it was founded a quarter of a century ago.

In a brief address just before the closing of the convention, Mr. Hillman sketched the highlights of the three-point program the Amalgamated had voted.

A financial statement submitted to the convention showed that the Amalgamated received $3,080,090 and spent $2,440,447 in the two years ended last Jan. 31. Expenditures included per capital dues payments of $240,000 to the C. I. O., contributions totalling $113,782 to various charities, labor organizations, the American Labor Party, and Labor's Nonpartisan League, and $1,347,120 for salaries, organizational and other activities.

The convention reviewed the achievements of the Amalgamated, declaring it had wiped out sweat shops, eliminated strikes in the men's garment industry and laid the basis for complete stabilization of the industry, beneficial alike to employer and employee.

The meeting of the Amalgamated will be followed on Monday by the triennial convention of the International Ladies Garment Workers' union, bargaining agency for workers in the women's apparel industry.

These two trade unions—the Amalgamated and International—are the original arches of the Congress of Industrial Organizations. The International, headed by David Dubinsky, finally disagreed with the policies of John L. Lewis, Head of the C. I. O., and withdrew. Mr. Dubinsky was one of the first labor leaders to urge the C. I. O. and the A. F. of L. to make peace, and has steadfastly pursued that policy.

Both Mr. Dubinsky and Mr. Hillman were Democratic electors in 1936.

Governors to Meet For Defense Plans

WASHINGTON (AP)—President Roosevelt has announced that Governors of the 48 states will meet in Duluth, Minn., about June 2, and that he understood their intention was to support and pledge co-operation to the defense program.

Mr. Roosevelt discussed the meeting with Gov. Lloyd C. Stark of Missouri.

Asked whether Governor Stark had indicated what line of co-operation the Governors might follow, Mr. Roosevelt replied in the negative.

The Chief Executive discussed the Governors' meeting at a press conference of training phase of the billion-dollar defense program.

Washington Record

By the Monitor's Washington Bureau

May 25

President:

Announced a program to prevent profiteering, labor disturbances or weakening of social legislation in the nation's defense program.

Sent to Congress a fifth reorganization order transferring the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization from the Department of Labor to the Department of Justice.

Vetoed the $109,985,450 Rivers and Harbors bill.

Nominated Sumner T. Pike to be a member of the Securities and Exchange Commission; Ambrose O'Connell to be First Assistant Postmaster General and Smith W. Purdum as Second Assistant Postmaster General.

Conferred with Alf M. Landon.

Announced change in the Civil Aeronautics Authority program to increase the number of civilian pilots to be trained during the year from 10,000 to 50,000.

Senate:

Passed 78-0 the $1,374,756,627 Navy appropriation bill; passed 74-0 the $1,823,242,724 Army appropriation bill; completed Congressional action on the bill providing an additional United States District Court of Tennessee.

House:

Passed 354-21 the $1,111,654,916 Relief bill; approved a $20,000 appropriation for a committee to investigate the migrant labor problem.

Passed 391 to 1 unlimited Army Air Corps and military expansion bill.

Supreme Court:

The constitutionality of the Bituminous Coal Act was upheld 8-1.

Departments:

Secretary Henry Morgenthau Jr. of the Treasury met with representatives of the aviation industry to chart expansion of production capacity.

U. S. Youth Called Unprepared For World 'Social Revolution'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 24—The charge that the United States, and especially its younger generation, is morally unprepared for and intellectually uninformed about the world social "revolution" declared to be spreading out from Central Europe today was made by speakers at the final sessions of the fifteenth annual meeting of the American Association for Adult Education, which included a forum held at Town Hall last night.

Unless the younger generation, now "skeptical of all slogans and preachments," becomes aware that the issue before it is at bottom a moral and spiritual one, it will be incapable of using "the only weapon with which Fascism can be fought—the understanding that Fascism is an evil and that a free society of free men is worth fighting for," Archibald MacLeish, Librarian of Congress, declared.

Contending that political parties have failed to educate the electorate, William Hard, formerly assistant to the Chairman of the Republican National Committee, contended that neither American political parties nor those of Europe's various democracies had warned their respective electorates of the world ambitions of Europe's new revolutionary organization nor had taught them to be as ready for defense as the aggressors were for attack.

Lincoln-Douglas Debates

Two remedies were suggested at Town Hall for this declared severe lack of advance education on vital issues by political parties. It was suggested by Mrs. Thomas McAllister, Director of the Women's Divisions of the Democratic National Committee, that the parties collaborate in making widespread use of the Lincoln-Douglas type of joint public debate, which with its presentation of both sides of the issues and necessary conflict of views, would dramatize issues sufficiently to assure national attention.

Second, Mr. Hard urged that a new nonpartisan "citizen agency" be set up, fostered perhaps by the Adult Education Association, which would be dedicated to the better political education of the American people through the mobilization of facts on vital approaching problems and the presentation of them in attractive form.

"We have agencies for the collection of fact, and for promoting this and that special idea," he said. "We need an agency for assembling all the facts and all the ideas, one that can paint for us a composite picture of the world into which our republic is moving."

Mr. MacLeish placed the responsibility for the attitude of the younger generation upon the writers of his own generation, whose works, "however noble," created the distrust of the tags and slogans of the World War, he said.

"But if all words are suspect, all judgments phony," he continued, "then there is nothing real and permanent for which men are willing to fight and the moral and spiritual unpreparedness of the country is worse than its unpreparedness in arms, and we can leave our planes and battleships unbuilt for we shall not need them."

Resounding approval was accorded the proposition advanced by Town Hall speakers that, to make democracy more alert, the United States needs to have "more thinking, more pertinent facts gotten across to more people," whether through political parties, education committees, Lincoln-Douglas debates, or Mr. Hard's citizen agency.

"I'm in favor of getting rival candidates on the same platforms all over the United States, just as the Town Hall has been trying to do here in New York," Mr. Hard added. "Let them argue vital national questions point by point, and without manuscripts if possible. These debating matches would certainly liven up democracy."

Blueberries at Top As Big Profit Crop

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—There is a new crop on the bay lands of Eastern North Carolina that yields $350 and upward in gross income an acre. The crop is blueberries.

"The cultivated, or domesticated blueberry is comparatively a new crop in North Carolina," Prof. E. M. Gardner of the State College explains. "Of the 10 or 12 varieties being grown commercially, all except one or two are the result of plant breeding work in recent years."

Snowpack in California Assures Abundant Water

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO — Although tropical storms with repeated rains during the past winter sharply reduced the snowpack in the high Sierra Nevada Mountains, California is assured of plenty of water this summer for its vast and essential irrigation system. Deep quantities of snow high in the mountains make up for the shortage further down. The State Division of Water Resources estimates that the snowpack is three-fourths of normal.

Fred H. Paget, associate hydraulic engineer for the Division, reports in the current edition of "California," publication of the State Highways and Public Works Department, that the snow line at the first of April was unusually high, with almost no snow below an elevation of 6,000 feet, but that above 7,500 feet the depth of the snow was above normal.

Importance to State

Importance of the snowpack to California as the largest source of the State's water supply is disclosed by comparison of the estimated 4,000,000 acre feet of water in artificial reservoirs to the estimated 33,000,000 or more acre feet of water stored in the snow. The scarcity or abundance of the snowpack is of importance not only for irrigation, but for supplying such vast municipal reservoirs as San Francisco's Hetch Hetchy, for power generation, mining, manufacturing, and river navigation.

Mr. Paget reports that this year the snow was weighed by 150 men, who visited each of the 230 measuring stations. Patrols of two or three men spent two weeks or more skiing over isolated mountain areas, often in rain and snowstorms, carrying, strapped on their backs, the delicate scales and light aluminum tubes, with which they weighed the snow.

A measuring course is laid out in the shape of a huge cross, and along each course 20 or more samples of snow are taken and weighed at 50-foot intervals. Each watershed is covered with a network of these snow courses, which were laid out and marked the summer before.

Method of Weighing

Weighing is managed by driving long, hollow aluminum tubes through the crusty snow to the ground. Sometimes the tubes are driven to a depth of 15 to 18 feet. When a tube is drawn up it contains a sample core of snow which is then weighed for its water content.

By taking numerous samples on a snow course the approximate amount of water stored in the snow can be ascertained.

Overnight shelters are set up each summer in the snowpack areas. They have to be strong cabins, for they are equipped with food, ammunition, and fuel for the next winter when the ski patrols arrive. Occasionally, as this year, a bear breaks into the cabins and eats the food. One of the ski patrols reported that a bear "practically cleaned out all the grub. He must have been at the height of prehibernation hunger . . . as he even ate the soap and candles. We were carrying a little with us, so didn't suffer for lack of food, regardless of Mr. Bear."

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Washington Sideglances

Lowly newspaper clippings come high under governmental economic system—Democratic oil operator gives airplane ride to Republican leader—Capital has growing colony of men without countries.

By the Monitor's Washington Bureau

No. 1 Clipper: The House this week failed to heed the advice of an expert to the effect that the Government has been paying from "50 to 100 times" what it needed to for its clipping service.

The expert was Robert Luce (R) of Waltham, Mass., founder and president of one of the largest press clipping bureaus in the country.

"It was more than half a century ago that I coined the phrase 'clipping bureau,' " Mr. Luce told his colleagues. "It had been known in England as a 'cutting bureau.' One of my early customers was John Wanamaker, then head of the Post Office Department. He paid for the service out of his own pocket."

Coalition: The House Republican Leader Joseph W. Martin, in Arkansas recently for a political speech, was offered an airplane ride to Topeka, Kan., his next stopping point, by a wealthy Democratic oil operator.

He gratefully accepted but still can't figure out whether the stiff oil regulations of the New Deal were responsible or whether it was a real gesture toward coalition.

Vanishing Act: At President Roosevelt's party for Washington newspaper reporters the other night, guests who had wandered to the south lawn had a queer sensation when they tried to get back into the Mansion and found the doors locked. Peering through the windows they saw that the brightly-lighted Red Room, the Blue Room and the Green Room had been suddenly emptied.

Before long, a secret service aide came to explain. The rooms had been cleared to allow President Roosevelt to pass through to his private elevator. Just part of closer guarding of the President since the war has become worse.

Men Without Countries: Since gallant Vladimir Hurban, the Czechoslovakian Minister, refused to give up his Legation to the Nazis, they have made no move to take over the Washington properties of the other invaded nations.

The Polish, Norwegian, Finnish, Danish and Dutch Legations are all counting on their countrymen in the United States for support or else have tapped their nation's American bank accounts to pay their bills.

Asked the other day if he expected his salary to be paid henceforth from Berlin, Henrik de Kauffmann, the Danish Minister, explained, "Heavens, no!"

Prophetic?: During a press conference here, former Gov. Alf M. Landon of Kansas, inadvertently referred to Secretary of State Hull as "President Hull."

"Is that slip significant?" inquired a reporter.

"Not especially," replied the 1936 Republican presidential candidate, but he conceded that if the Democrats picked Mr. Hull they would at least have a good candidate.

Senators' Homework: Since the invasion of Holland and Belgium, members of the Senate committee handling Army and Navy affairs have taken to holding off-the-record evening meetings in each other's homes to brush up on the facts about Uncle Sam's defenses, with high United States military experts invited in as "teachers."

The speed with which the Senate has acted on national defense measures this week is taken as evidence that the Senators are apt pupils and learn fast.

Taft Depicts Dictator Peril In War Entry

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 25—A warning that United States involvement in the European war would more likely result in a dictatorship in this country than the defeat of Nazi Germany featured an address by United States Senator Robert A. Taft of Ohio, contender for the Republican presidential nomination, before the Brooklyn Women's Republican Club last night.

"The President has talked of quarantining the aggressor nations," Senator Taft said. "He has talked of methods short of war that might easily lead to war. He implies that we cannot permit Europe to go totalitarian.

"We have been appropriating tremendous sums for the Army and Navy—more than we have appropriated before in time of peace—and yet there are ugly rumors of complete inadequacy. Our Navy is efficient, but apparently our naval construction program has gone forward very slowly indeed compared with that of the Japanese."

Senator Taft saw no great issue between the Republicans and Democrats over foreign policy, however, and came out strongly against predicating a third term for Mr. Roosevelt on it.

Plea by Landon

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 25—To produce adequately for national defense, President Roosevelt must take competent industrial leaders out of the "doghouse," where they have been for seven years," according to Alf M. Landon, titular head of the Republican Party.

"Our people have had shocks, and they are going to have many more," he told reporters in an interview at the Murray Hill Hotel here yesterday.

Mr. Landon said that in advocating the calling in of competent industrial leaders to speed up production he did not mean Republicans or Democrats, "but those men who are experienced experts in the problems of mass production."

'Price of Peace' for America Outlined by Baptist Leader

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., May 25—The Northern Baptist Convention today began voting on resolutions that constitute its next year's platform for nearly 1,500,000 members, dealing with war and peace, social and economic problems, gambling, liquor, and the Vatican.

Overshadowing these, however, was a drastic program for an American bid for world peace, proposed by the Rev. Dr. Daniel A. Polling, Philadelphia, Pa., Baptist pastor, President of the International Christian Endeavor Society, Editor of the Christian Herald, and a national religious figure.

Dr. Poling proposed that America offer full cancellation of war debts, warning that "for America to speak on any other than a sacrificial basis to nations whose sons are dying would be a gratuitous insult."

"To win wars, nations have given sons and treasure to the point of physical, economic, and social bankruptcy," he declared. "Peace also has a price."

His other points called for American support of:

1. "A world agency for the administration of world affairs, and police power for this administration.
2. "Ouen economic frontiers with free access to raw materials and natural resources, and with reciprocal trade agreements" to end "economic control by the haves against the have-nots."
3. "Collective responsibility for an administration of all colonies and mandates, substituted everywhere for national ownership.
4. "A coalition peace commission representing all political faiths, named by the President and working with him to create and present this Nation's program.
5. "The principle that higher levels of life and democratic institutions, including the Christian home, cannot eventually be maintained anywhere unless made available everywhere. One man cannot hold down another without staying with him."

The overwhelming majority of Americans, Dr. Poling held, are determined to stay out of this war, but are against dictators, liquidators of religion, persecutors of minorities, and destroyers of democratic institutions. Today the fate of the Christian family system is part and parcel with the future of civilization, he declared.

Among the resolutions adopted was one expressing alarm over President Roosevelt's appointment of Myron C. Taylor as his personal representative at the Vatican and asking that this be terminated as early as possible.

Berkeley Cyclists Face Road Tests

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERKELEY, Calif.—Before long, passersby in the vicinity of City Hall will see bicyclists stopping, starting, making turns, and parking, under the eye of a police officer.

The occasion will be driving tests by bicyclists as provided in a recently enacted regulatory ordinance. The measure provides that bicycle riders must observe all traffic rules, and must pass a police test to prove their ability. They must also pay a license fee of 50 cents a year, and their vehicles must be equipped with safety appliances and a lock.

Adult riders violating provisions of the act, may be fined up to $500, or imprisoned up to six months. Juvenile violators are to face impounding of their bicycles for 30 days for each violation.

Chester Fisk, city manager, explained that the ordinance was intended to curb accidents and juvenile delinquency. He said that fatal bicycle accidents have doubled in the past eight years, and that there has been an increase of 217 per cent in accidents resulting in injuries.

San Antonio Citizens Get 'Preview' Of City's River Beautification Project

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN ANTONIO, Texas—Just a short flight of stairs from busy down-town San Antonio is a place of restful, sylvan beauty. San Antonians got acquainted with it as never before when they recently were given a preview of the city's river beautification project.

Illuminated with newly installed decorative lights, the 11-block-long San Antonio River improvement project in the down-town area was opened to the public for the first time. Work was then beginning on 11 blocks additional which will extend the beautification north of the midtown district to the municipal auditorium.

Making a combined street and park along the winding little stream in the down-town area with an open-air theater included was undertaken last year as a WPA project under sponsorship of a river improvement district, which issued $75,000 bonds to supplement about $400,000 later obtained from the federal agency. Already millions had been spent along the river's 10-mile stretch within the city for flood prevention, including a huge dam, channel straightening, widening and similar work. Floods that make the river a liability seldom come, but it was recognized as a permanent asset for its scenic and recreation development possibilities and finally developed as such.

So, under soft lights reflected in the spring-fed waters, thousands of visitors and home folk alike during the city's recent annual Fiesta de San Jacinto strolled along man-made walks or rested quietly upon rustic benches overlooking the river. The scene in many a landscaped beauty spot was so tranquil as to induce forgetfulness of the rush of street level traffic just above them.

That part of the project recently opened comprises a horseshoe-shaped section of the river. Here the bend made by the stream already had resulted in a cutoff for protection against high water and this cutoff expedited the present improvement program. Small dam and gates operate to keep enough water in the bend section to insure attractive appearance and to float row boats, but at the same time control possible flood waters.

Balloons to Guard Movies From Noise

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AKRON, Ohio—A balloon barrage has been built here to shoo commercial aircraft away from movie company sound stages at Hollywood.

The ever-increasing number of airplanes in Hollywood has frequently been spoiling effects on the outdoor sound stages there, movie producers explained. Many valuable movie "takes" have had to be retaken when the roar of the airplanes engines was recorded. Such duplications were becoming costly.

From pictures of London's aerial defense balloons, the movie people obtained the idea of aerial traffic signals to warn the planes away from their lots.

The Hollywood balloons spherical and 12 feet in diameter are painted a vivid orange. Each bears nearly 100 highly polished, lightweight metal reflecting disks or mirrors, about four inches in diameter, attached to its surface at regular intervals to supply maximum visibility. They will be tethered on rope flying lines 400 feet long so that they may be raised or lowered at will.

'The Best Vacation I Ever Had'

The following is the last group of prize-winning letters in the Monitor's recent contest. These letters have been published on 12 consecutive days.

. . . Fun on Freighter

From Leith in Scotland by the North Atlantic route to the St. Lawrence, up to Montreal, and by train to Boston stands out as one of the most enjoyable vacations I've had.

Why on a freighter? Because in my opinion it is preferable to a floating hotel. On a cargo boat one gets the run of the ship. There are not more than dozen passengers, and at most two in a cabin. In fact it is first-class fare at a third-class rate.

I stayed three weeks in Boston, traveled round New England, took a trip to New York, returned to Boston by airplane, and after getting back to England found I had spent exactly £50 in six weeks.

And the fun on the boat! The chief officer was a genius. He had invented a game of deck golf played with some old niblicks and wooden discs. Competition was fierce and the hazards exasperating. A couple of hatch coamings were roped in for deck tennis.

On the second day out I started a newspaper. One copy only was printed. The news comprised a distorted account of the doings of all on board the boat. Everybody was lampooned from the skipper to the cook's galley boy. This publication was read aloud at breakfast each morning and auctioned off each evening. The money went to the sports fund of the ship.

Many of the crew had been in all the corners of the globe and their yarns were interesting. Things were not spick and span as on a liner but there was an unbelievable sense of freedom. I found a hideaway on "monkey island" high above the bridge into which I used to creep for quiet reading.

Toward the end of the trip we staged a mock court martial in which we tried two passengers on trumped-up charges of insubordination. We used the ship's handcuffs, persuaded the chief steward to act as master-at-arms, formed the court of the ship's officers, coaxed the apprentices to take the part of prisoners' escort, and prevailed on the skipper to act as president of the court—cocked hat and all. The ship's carpenter made the swords—out of wood.

A fortnight of fun and frolic interspersed with much that was enlightening and educating.

Frank B. Kemp
Ashington,
Northumberland,
England

Prairie Holiday . . .

What small daughter does not love to hear about "when mama was a little girl"?

One mother enjoyed the happy hour of bedtime stories each evening quite as much as did her five-year old daughter. At first it seemed rather hopeless, when time after time, mother had to stop in the middle of a story to explain to a wide-eyed little girl —"what is a kerosene lamp, mama," or "what is a dugout," and "why didn't you have trees on the prairie"—"what is a rain barrel, mama"?

To a little one, who had always lived in an eastern city, the West with its rolling prairies seemed like a page from some fairy tale, so the best vacation this mother ever had came when a way was opened for her to take her daughter for a trip back to the plains of New Mexico. To live again, if only for a month, in a small home "on the claim" brought a rush of happy memories and the fun of rediscovering the beauties of the western prairies with an eager little girl.

They reached the claim at sunset, and mother and daughter watched breathless and silent, while the crimson and gold of the western sky changed slowly to a deep orange, faded to a deeper pink, then slowly melted into the indiscribable lavender of the prairie twilight. Never again would mother need to describe the sunset.

There was never a dull moment through those long, happy days they spent together, for there was always new "fields to explore." It was fun to start a fire in the old iron cookstove in the rickety lean-to kitchen. Mother had described the laying of the fire so many times that Grace needed little help; she crumpled the paper just enough crisscrossed and splintered kindling, and put in just the right amount of coal. Soon the fire was crackling cheerfully, and the small "fire-builder" felt like the proud possessor of a fairy wand.

Each Saturday it was the duty, as well as the boundless delight of Grace to fill the three kerosene lamps, trim the wicks, and shine the chimneys.

Drawing water from the cistern never lost its fascination. Water was precious on the dry prairies, so when rain clouds piled high, and thunder began to grumble, there was the excited rush to get the tubs and boiler under the eaves before the storm broke with a swish of wind over the long grass.

There were long hikes over the prairie, with endless surprises, for Grace had never seen cactus in bloom, or beargrass, with dew clinging to the heavy stalks of tulip-like blossoms, or the rich maroon of the velvet "niggertoe" petals, or the unbelievable daintiness of the mayflower.

Many happy evenings were shared, just star gazing. Standing hand-in-hand, searching the heavens for familiar clusters of stars. In the black velvet of a New Mexico night, the stars stood out like silver torches, some hanging so low, that two small hands were tempted to pull them down to earth.

Mrs. Marian C. Moore,
2163 N. Brandywine Street,
Arlington, Va.

Camping Trip . . .

Living in the city, we had for years spent our holidays on a farm, which held the usual comforts of home. But all this changed with the so-called business depression.

When holiday time came around we felt we couldn't afford our usual stay on the farm, so we decided to go back to nature and try a camping holiday.

We packed, started out in our car, and headed for somewhere.

We discovered a camping ground situated high on a hill overlooking two shimmering lakes, one on each side, and decided this was the ideal spot.

There were four of us, my husband, myself, my 12-year-old daughter and her little girl friend, whom we had taken along.

Although the two latter are grown-up young ladies now, we often laugh over that first camping-out night, as the only one who slept was our little friend. The rest of us were wide-eyed all night listening to the strange and eerie sounds around us. We certainly envied the abandonment of youth.

Can anything in the world taste more delicious than bacon cooked on an open wood fire?

We spent our time between meals swimming in the lake, the girls and myself learned to swim during these camping days and the evenings were spent strolling through the woods with the bats winging past our heads.

We all agreed that the most perfect time of the day was our very last swim in the moonlight every night before retiring to our camp beds.

Although this holiday cost us the least of any, it was the one I enjoyed the best, proving that it is not the amount of money we spend on our holidays but the spirit with which we enter into things that count.

Mrs. Alice Maud Crozier
950 Danforth Avenue
Toronto, Canada

West Looks for Tourist Influx

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Pacific Northwest

In 48 States preparations are being made for a heavy tourist trade during this summer of 1940. Travelers, it is estimated, who would otherwise travel in Europe or the Orient, will see America. In each State there is, as they say in Pennsylvania, "redding up" for company.

In Washington there is an intensive training going on in "Know Your State" and "Know Your City." Street car and bus operators, policemen, sales persons, are all being trained to answer questions. This summer no one will be caught answering a tourist inquiry with, "What, you don't know where Prairie Junction is located!"

Oregon has, for its guests, and prospects, most attractive guidebooks, maps and descriptive pamphlets. It declares that "Oregon offers everything" and proves it with mouth-watering pictures and descriptions. For the fisherman there is a "Fish Oregon waters" guide, and for the school teacher traveler flowers and rocks are identified in a charming booklet.

California beats its own record. A typical incident is that of a spring traveler from Washington, D. C. Arriving in Los Angeles by train, she was presented with a large navel orange. It was so delicious looking and the depot so different from other depots that she sat down in its lovely patio and ate her orange and thought how Californian it all was.

All of this has much more than a money-making motivation. True, the tourist industry, like all industries, lends itself to statistics, and when the Washington State Progress Commission tells its clients, the public, that 1,198,000 persons visited the State in 1939, and that they spent $90,000,000, it is simply giving canny and useful information.

What is expressed more than any one thought about entertaining tourists is a desire on the part of the Pacific Northwest to show the rest of America what a grand and big and wonderful country it is out here. And how up-to-date its accommodations are. Even on the very far reaches of the Olympic Peninsula "the last West" are hotels that approach the luxurious.

And one thing that is noticeably lacking from descriptions is that anything here is "Riviera-like." Even Sun Valley with all its sumptuous accommodations is western. Timberline Lodge at Mt. Hood is not remindful of Swiss Alpine resorts; it is massive and big-timbered of the very West itself. And that is what the rest of America is going to like, the unspoiled, unexploited beauty of mountains and forests, and lakes, all made available and comfortable with hot-and-cold running water in the remotest cabins. And iced cantaloupe in a modern coffee shop at Coulee Dam.

A recent editorial from an extremely beautiful eastern State had a defensive note against travel attractions of the West and California in particular. But it needn't have. Comparisons continue to be odious, but contrasts are what invite people to travel. Travelers from California enjoy New England. They visited Concord, eat shore dinners, and drive along through lovely elm-shaded streets and take pictures of it all back to California.

So will America see itself this summer. Forty-eight little intranations will visit freely and with no other passport than such pamphlets as Oregon sends out.

Youth Congress Assails War

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 25—"Billions for jobs, but not one cent for war," is the program of the New York Council of the American Youth Congress as defined at the start of a three-day convention of the body at a rally at Mecca Temple here last night.

The meeting voiced strong opposition to President Roosevelt's defense program, booed and hissed the mention of the name of Representative Martin Dies (D) of Texas, Chairman of the House Un-American Activities Committee, and the stand of Henry I. Harriman, one-time President of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, one of the speakers, for freeing business from New Deal restrictions to aid national recovery.

Opposition to the President's national defense program was premised on Congressional rejection of the American Youth act, sponsored by the Youth Congress, which calls for a yearly appropriation of $500,000,000 to open employment opportunities for youth.

Californians Warned On Defense, Propaganda

SACRAMENTO, Calif., May 25 (AP)—Otis M. Brown, National Commander of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, told the Legislature May 23 "America must be prepared to defend this Country but frankly, there is no menace of a foreign foe."

"I want to admonish the American people to stop war hysteria," the Greensboro, N. C., resident said in a brief talk to the law makers. "Our Country is being flooded with foreign propaganda. Let's stop talking war and refuse to believe this foreign propaganda.

Illinois Museum Youth Section Simplifies Appeal of Exhibits

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Ill.—Since the Modern Youth Section of the Illinois State Museum was opened here recently, the usual "Hey, Mom, what's that mean?" approach of juvenile museum visitors is going out of use. For the new branch has been designed throughout to promote the imagination and to brighten the intellect of boys and girls by presenting natural history displays in a way comprehensible to them. Simple, uncrowded displays in specially made cases, together with simply worded labels, go a long way in this direction.

Though this is believed to be the first museum in Illinois to be directed exclusively to children's interest, there are others as close as St. Louis and Indianapolis, with still more at Boston and at Brooklyn (father of them all) and other eastern cities. The new section is located in an attractive stone building, once a residence, about a mile from the parent museum.

Perhaps most important of all is the fact that exhibits are given significance to an even greater extent than in many adult museums. One interesting display, for instance, ties up man-made propellers with those made by nature: a glider is displayed by a flying squirrel, a China clipper is appropriately shown next to a gull, a pursuit plane is suspended next to a dragon fly, and an autogyro close to a humming bird.

Appeal Proves Unusual

The appeal of the whole thing has been so successfully broad that it is difficult to say whether more girls exclaim over the dioramas of American Indian life than there are boys studying the dolls dressed in the fashion of children from the period of 1820 to the present. A skunk habitat group is another popular exhibit, while models of transportation through the ages, and a mineral and fossil collection come in for their share of admiration. But the live specimens, including a rattlesnake and some sparrow hawks, are attention-getters number one!

A group of original paintings made by a young Navajo Indian boy in Arizona are the first of other child-made exhibits which the museum plans to show, according to Mrs. Herman Eifert, Museum Editor, under whose direction plans for the youth section have gone forward, in accord with the original vision of Dr. Thorne Deuel, Chief of the State Museum.

In keeping with the juvenile viewpoint, the opening was marked, not by long-winded speeches by adults but, quite appropriately, by several of the Romaine Proctor puppet shows. Since there can't be puppet shows every day, the play instinct is to be satisfied by means of museum games, in which the children color bird pictures, label and describe them. And if Johnny can win enough stars by his efforts, he will eventually be entitled to a badge.

Workshops Make Exhibits

The two upper floors of the building are used as workshops by the WPA Museum Extension Project, which is sponsored by the State Museum, and which makes visual aids exhibits for the schools, and which has aided with the youth section of the museum.

Not less significant of the whole undertaking is the fact that the museum is housed in the former home of a man who builded even better than he realized. Within the last quarter of a century, Edward W. Payne, local businessman who gathered together a notable archaeological collection, built a new stone home for his family, and planted the spacious grounds with an outstanding collection of native trees and shrubs. Though he did not succeed in housing his own renowned collection, which was sold after he passed on, the home in which he dreamed museum dreams has become the home of the children's museum. The little wooden playhouse that stands near the big stone house was there long before the museum moved in, for Mr. Payne had grandchildren as well as an archaeological collection.

Trek to Country Cuts Population In Many Cities

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C.—A "flattening out" process among American citizens has taken place since the last census, National Census Director William L. Austin of Washington, D. C., has informed Lane L. Bonner, Director of the 1940 South Carolina count. Director Austin added that a study of field office reports would reveal that a tremendous migration of city residents to suburban areas has occurred since the 1930 census.

A number of factors contribute to this significant and important population movement.

Among these are:

Improved roads and transportation facilities which enable people to live farther away from their work; cheaper housing in rural areas near cities; opportunities to supplement wage and salary income by raising poultry and garden produce; electric and water service expansion in rural sections. Probably the greatest cause, however, was the inherent American desire to own a home and a plot of ground in the country.

There is little doubt but that this flattening out process will be reflected in 1940 population figures, Director Austin declared. The rate of growth in hundreds of cities has slowed down noticeably.

Library Collection Doubled at Oberlin

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OBERLIN, Ohio—Oberlin College Carnegie Library announces that it has acquired its 400,000th book, thereby exactly doubling the number it had in March, 1920. This proves it has complied with the established library ratio, that a library should double its number of books every 20 years.

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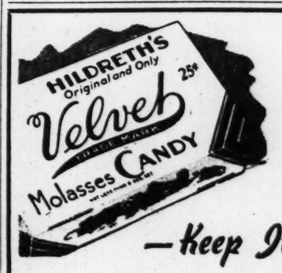

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Crossword Quiz Answers

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Germans Battering on the Gates of Calais

Churchill tells British of increasing gravity of the situation faced by the Allied armies.

Continued from Page 1

veloped. The German High Command added that the Lys River, one of Belgium's important natural defense lines, had been crossed.

It said the "Heights of Vimy" were taken and the hilly terrain from Vimy to Gravelines via Lilles and St. Omer was in German hands.

"The number of prisoners is increasing steadily while the amount of booty cannot be estimated," a communiqué declared.

The communiqué of the German High Command said:

"The ring around the Belgian Army, units of the First, Seventh and Ninth French Armies and the main body of the English Expeditionary Force, yesterday was considerably increased and thereby definitely closed.

"In the east of this ring Ghent and Courtrai were taken. The Lys River was crossed during the attack.

"Between Roubaix and Valenciennes German troops are attacking French border fortifications. In the south between Valenciennes and Vimy the attack on both sides of Douai is progressing in a northwestern direction. The heights of Vimy were taken.

Prisoners and Booty Seized

"After hard fighting with the enemy land, and naval forces, Boulogne was taken. Calais is encompassed by German troops.

"Vimy Ridge between Lillers and St. Omer up to Gravelines is in German possession. The number of prisoners in increasing steadily while the amount of booty cannot be estimated.

"German fighting planes and pursuit units in Belgium and North France successfully attacked troop concentrations and columns as well as antiaircraft positions. They bombed quays, gasoline tanks, shipyards, docks, artillery positions and moles in Belgian and French channel ports."

The French High Command, however, last night reported that its troops had "consolidated" their positions along the Somme last night, taking a "certain number" of German prisoners during the operation.

The French communiqué said:

"Yesterday evening we consolidated our positions on the Somme, and during these operations we took a certain number of prisoners."

By a Staff Artist

Main Lines of German and Allied War Moves

Terror Methods

PARIS (AP)—Bombs which set off screeching sirens when they explode, incendiary bombs, and parachuted torches — are being used by the German Army on the Allied rear, a French Army spokesman announces.

The purpose of these methods, he said, is to create terrifying confusion.

Attack on Fort

BASEL, Switzerland, May 25 (AP)—A five-hour artillery battle between the French Maginot fortifications and Germany's "Gibraltar of the Rhine" at Istein shattered the comparative silence of the Rhine River front early today.

French guns in the forts at Filgensburg, seven miles west of Basel, began hammering Istein Rock which, like Gibraltar, is pierced with firing galleries and is regarded as one of the Reich's greatest forts.

Thundering of the big guns against the rock, which towers 300 feet above the Rhine rapids, awoke thousands of Basel's citizens. From their rooftops they could see the flash of the French guns. After half an hour the Germans began returning the fire.

The Istein Fort, dismantled after Versailles, and rebuilt under Adolf Hitler with the most modern equipment, stands where the Black Forest mountains join the rock formations of the Jura across the Rhine.

The German and French positions there are keys to the entire lower Rhine Valley. Their possession is essential to a French invasion of Baden or a German invasion of Lower Alsace.

U. S. Legation to Aid Belgians

WASHINGTON, May 25 (AP)—American diplomacy in Belgium will seek again, as in 1914-17, to soften the impact of the German occupation on the local population.

Ambassador John Cudahy and his staff of 12 officials expect to remain in Brussels in the hope of improving the lot of the Belgians. They are hopeful that the German authorities will recognize their diplomatic status as was done in 1914-17 when Brand Whitlock was United States Minister to Belgium.

It is also hoped that the same sufferance may be extended to the American Minister to the Netherlands, George A. Gordon, who likewise has remained at his post.

It is evident from what always has happened in a country occupied by foreign troops that difficulties are bound to occur between the civilian population and the military occupants.

From 1914 to 1917 Brand Whitlock and his staff made numerous successful efforts to improve the lot of the civilian population.

The papers of former Secretary of State Robert Lansing show that Mr. Whitlock also made strenuous efforts to avert the execution of Edith Cavell, the British nurse.

When Germany invaded Belgium in the World War, the Belgian Government moved to Antwerp, on August 17, 1914, and later to Le Havre, France. Mr. Whitlock stayed on in Brussels, called on each new German military commander as he arrived and was received as the diplomatic representative of the United States. He was thus in constant contact with the German authorities.

In 1914 Mr. Whitlock was able to prevent the shelling of Brussels by persuading the burgomaster not to defend the civilian city. By a note of January 23, 1915, the Belgian Minister in Washington expressed the gratification of his Government that the American legation had remained in Brussels.

The German command in Belgium permitted Mr. Whitlock and other neutral diplomats to send diplomatic dispatches in code, and permitted legation secretaries to move about the country on Legation business.

All of Italy's Resources Are Now Mobilized

ROME, May 25 (AP)—With its entire resources subject to conscription under a new civil mobilization order, Italy showed increasing signs of entering the European conflict as an Ally of Germany.

Among the indications, topped by passage of the civil mobilization decree were:

1. Reports that additional classes of army and naval reserves had been called to the colors.
2. Postponement of the sailings of three big transatlantic liners—which might possibly serve as troop transports.
3. Intensified blackout preparations.
4. Rumors that Premier Mussolini had rejected Allied concessions — including relaxation of the Mediterranean blockade—offered in the hope of keeping Italy on the sidelines.
5. Increasingly bitter attacks on the Allies and new anti-Allied street demonstrations.

Many foreigners, including English residents, quietly prepared to leave the country. Those who had booked passage on Italian vessels now tied to their docks hastened to transfer their passage to American vessels.

Rushed Through Senate

The new civil mobilization decree was hastily rushed through the Senate last night, a full week ahead of schedule.

The measure, which can be invoked at a moment's notice, gives the Government power to mobilize all citizens over the age of 14 and requisition the services of private capital, industry, labor groups, and transportation systems.

It authorizes the Government to regulate public consumption of all materials, limit or ban exports and imports, and sets up machinery for distributing food and other necessities.

Complaints about the treatment of Italians in French Morocco were published in the Italian press, fanning the flames of dislike for the French and their British Allies.

The three trans-Atlantic liners whose departures were postponed were the Rex, Augustus, and Neptunia.

New dates for sailings were set, and officials said the postponements were merely a matter of routine, but the action was regarded in foreign circles as highly significant.

The Rex and Augustus, originally scheduled to have sailed from Genoa and Trieste on May 29 and May 27, respectively, now are booked for departure June 6.

Overtures "Too Late"

Foreigners studied the reports that Premier Mussolini had rejected Allied overtures on the ground they were made "too late."

These overtures were said to have included French offers of special rights in Tunisia, credit facilities at the Suez Canal, and free port privileges at Djibouti, French Somaliland, only rail outlet to Italy's Ethiopian Empire.

Messages flowed back and forth between Italian officials praising the morale of the Nation's armed forces.

Marshal Pietro Badoglio, Chief of the General Staff, wired Crown Prince Umberto best wishes for the infantry, of which the latter is Inspector General, calling this branch "an ever more powerful instrument of victory for the Imperial Fatherland."

Britain to Go Slowly on 'Free' India; Liberal Policy Expected Under Amery

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, May 24—Britain, despite the struggle in Belgium and North France, is not to be rushed into meeting immediately the demands of the Indian National Congress. In a speech in Parliament Col. Leopold S. Amery, Secretary for India in the new Churchill Government, spoke in a conciliatory manner, but followed the Chamberlain Government in promising re-examination of the present constitutional scheme after the war was over.

Nevertheless Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, one of the most influential Left-Wing leaders of the Congress Party, in a speech at Lucknow May 20 renounced the idea of opening a civil disobedience campaign at present. "Launching a civil disobedience campaign at a time when Britain is engaged in a life and death struggle," he said, "would be an act derogatory to India's honor."

This statement has had the effect of dividing the Nationalist forces, since the more radical section of Congress believes that England's difficulty is India's opportunity to achieve its independence.

Now an Accepted Policy

The importance of Colonel Amery's speech, however, lies in the evidence it affords of the new Prime Minister's determination not to allow the doubts he felt five years ago as to India's fitness for democratic institutions to interfere in any way with encouragement of this reform, now that it has become Britain's accepted policy.

Colonel Amery's definition of this policy follows closely the lines laid down by his predecessor, the Marquis of Zetland. Attainment by India of a free and equal partnership in the British Commonwealth, Colonel Amery said, is the goal of Mr. Churchill's Government, just as it was that of the previous Government.

It is for the Indians themselves, he went on, to play the vital part in devising the plan of constitution best adapted to Indian conditions and the Indian outlook.

Colonel Amery indicated that the present British Government is no more prepared than its predecessor to repudiate its obligations to safeguard the legitimate interests of the various Indian minorities.

He urged these parties to get together and reach an agreed settlement among themselves. He stated that he did not believe the cleavage in Indian opinion to be unbridgeable.

The Indian Congress demand is for Britain to stand aside and let the Congress Party settle for itself those differences which now separate it from the All-Indian Moslem League and other dissentient Indian communities, including the Princes.

Nevertheless in view of the gravity of the war situation, as affecting India as well as Britain, Whitehall hopes that Colonel Amery's appeal to the Congress Party to put aside political differences may yet find some acceptance.

This hope relies upon what is regarded here as the undoubted fact that Indian opinion generally is strongly behind the Allies. It feels that it would be impossible to envisage freedom of any kind for India if totalitarian autocracy should prevail in Europe.

By a Staff Artist

Leopold S. Amery
New British Secretary of State for India

Liberal Attitude on India Seen Under Amery's Hand

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, May 25—Although no drastic modification of Britain's India policy is expected under Lt. Col. Leopold S. Amery, new Secretary of State for India, the fact that among holders of leading Cabinet posts are five Labor men is regarded as certain to strengthen Colonel Amery's own liberal tone.

The problem of the moment is to reconcile the demand for real Indian independance in a reasonable period of time—voiced by Mr. Mohandas K. Gandhi, the Nationalist leader—with Britain's established policy of gradual progress toward "Dominion status."

This would mean independence within the Commonwealth similar to that obtaining in Canada and Australia.

The new government inherits a firm commitment to an established policy. But Colonel Amery's appointment at this particularly delicate time is seen to be significant of a desire to push forward more speedily with the series of democratic reforms which have been planned and to offer assurance that India's wider problems will not be shelved.

Prompt Action Assured

Colonel Amery and Mr. Winston Churchill in the past have been on opposite sides in the parliamentary battles over India. Thus, one of the first things which Colonel Amery's appointment to the India Office guarantees is that the long-accepted policy of pushing on with democratic reforms for the Orient is not to suffer from Mr. Churchill's own past opposition to such developments.

Another is that whatever shape self-government for India may take, an endeavor will be made to prevent its resulting in any breach in the movement with which Colonel Amery is associated for closer international relations, embracing not only existing members of the British Commonwealth of Nations, but also other peoples.

Colonel Amery, though standing on the right in British politics, has been consistently one of the most effective speakers on behalf of the legislation whereby, five years ago, the British Parliament laid down constitutional reforms which have since been put into partial operation in India.

Insists on Imperial Ties

Colonel Amery once defined the extent to which he was prepared to go in direction of self-rule for India as being such comprehensive advance in self-government as is consistent with the welfare of the people of India and maintenance of the imperial connection.

He supported the British scheme, now holding the field, because he believed that such welfare could be best achieved by the formation of autonomous local governments united with one another and with the Indian princely states by means of a responsible Federal Government at the center.

He had never asked for democracy of the European type, and certainly Britain had never promised it. What Britain had promised was responsible government, which was not necessarily the same as democracy, but which he believed could be something essentially finer than democracy.

Let them, he added, go forward with confidence and achieve "the greatest piece of constructive statesmanship that the world has ever seen."

British ideas have since then moved considerably, in that Dominion status has now been declared as Britain's goal for India.

Mr. Gandhi has refused this because he does not consider it is likely to amount to real independence within any reasonable short period of time. It is the policy, nevertheless, which Mr. Churchill's Government has inherited from that of Mr. Chamberlain—a policy which Colonel Amery, in now accepting office, has automatically committed himself to promote.

Moslems Firm

BOMBAY (AP)—Mahomed Ali Jinnah, President of the All-India Moslem League, declared May 24: "Whether the British agree or not we shall fight . . . to the last ditch" for the creation of independent Moslem states in the Northwestern and Eastern zones of India.

His views were expressed in a message to the League's Bombay provincial conference meeting at Hubli.

Mr. Jinnah said he was confident British representatives "will not fail to meet us."

Meanwhile, Mohandas K. Gandhi, Indian Nationalist leader, said he would "leave no stone unturned to bring about a peaceful and honorable settlement of the present Indian deadlock."

He was commenting on a suggestion in the British House of Commons in London by L. S. Amery, Secretary for India, that a compromise be reached on the disputed issues of India's constitution in an effort to put aside differences during the war crisis.

Mr. Gandhi advised his followers to refrain from "creating trouble" at this critical time and declared the British are "well able to cope with any difficulty that may face them."

However, he said, the British people "stand in no need of sympathy from a subject people, for they can command all they want from the latter."

In a newspaper article, Mr. Gandhi added, "India was dragged into the war by the mere wish of the British Cabinet."

India is a dependency, Mr. Gandhi said, and Britain will drain the dependency dry as she has done in the past.

Baptists Criticize Naming of Taylor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., May 24 (AP)—Three thousand delegates to the Northern Baptist Convention yesterday asked the Federal Council of Churches to "safeguard the Protestant position on the separation of Church and State."

"We view with apprehension," their statement read, "the appointment of Myron C. Taylor as President Roosevelt's personal representative to the Vatican, and at the first the seeming all too readiness of the Federal Council to fit into the plans of the President of the United States in the appointment of Mr. Taylor."

It added, "This convention looks with grave concern on any possible and subtle attack" on the principle of separation of Church and State.

The Baptists did not ask specifically for a recall of Taylor, as the Methodist General Conference did here last month.

Industry's Defense Work Path to Be Cleared

Continued from Page 1

four technical assistants, including such men as Prof. Edward S. Taylor, for 13 years professor at M. I. T. and an authority on internal combustion engines. The job of these men just now is to eliminate some types of air engines and standardize the favored types in each horsepower range prior to placing great governmental orders. The Government orders will concentrate on the approved types.

Mr. Morgenthau, Dr. Mead and President Sloan of General Motors talked for a couple of hours yesterday, dealing particularly with plans for the G. M. subsidiary, Allison Engineering Company, which makes aviation motors. This is the type of conference which is going on in increasing frequency in the capital. Today he meets three industrialists of the national defense committee of the National Manufacturers Association.

So much for the problem of the men in the great new undertaking; it looks increasingly in Washington as though instead of a new consolidated "War Industries Board" a system of decentralized technical agencies, co-ordinated by production men, will handle the various problems.

The particular tool and die industry is one of the worst bottlenecks in the whole vital preparedness program. It centers very largely in the big automobile plants in Detroit, and in the tool-making, lathe-making and die or mould plants centered in Cleveland, in Connecticut, and other parts of the East.

The big auto plants now have unused floor capacity, it is revealed, which can be turned immediately to preparedness use. But new machines for the conversion are required.

In some cases work can start almost instantly.

The Government has already surveyed the great Ford Motor Company plant. It is said that by the time the mills could roll the steel Ford could go into production of field artillery. In no greater time several buildings could be turned into shell factories completely tooled for high production.

The public has only begun to understand the meaning of the Government's "educational orders" which have been placed for years. This program is now felt to be inadequate and insignificant, in view of the need, but it has laid the groundwork for the pattern to be followed.

Ford, it is learned here, has never dismantled the ways on which the Eagle boats were launched during the World War. They are standing and available again for mass production of submarine chasers.

Ford has, too, the tractor production machinery and assembly lines which might easily be used for producing light tanks.

General Motors has facilities for enormous production of diesel engines, adaptable for tank and truck power plants.

Cadillac Motors is now producing parts for aviation engines.

Chevrolet has big contracts for Army trucks.

Chrysler has had big educational orders and is now working on a 10,000 truck army order.

Briggs is working on an experimental naval aviation motor, and others are working on, or are adaptable to the mechanization program, which is the major new factor of the war situation.

One of the difficulties in all this is the shortage of skilled mechanics. Detroit and Michigan have a shortage already of 3,000 to 5,000 skilled mechanics, it is declared. The need is for tool makers, die makers, precision grinders, pattern makers, and similar occupational groups. The situation is complicated by the enforcement of the requirement in some plants that all aliens must be excluded. A blanket order went out this week prohibiting employment of aliens in plants manufacturing materials of war for the Army and Navy. The contract of the Bohn Aluminum Company, for instance, calls for employment only of American citizens.

This shortage, either present or potential, has raised proposals that new passenger models of automobiles be postponed next year in order to free skilled workers for aviation and munition industries. The plan is only tentative as yet, but illustrates the kind of proposal being considered, and the far-reaching effects the new program is likely to have in re-orienting industry.

In the labor world the effect may be equally far reaching. Take the Navy Yards alone. For some years both the Government-owned Navy Yards and private shipbuilders have been increasing the supply of skilled workers required for naval construction.

With the help of this training the Government yards are now employing 40,000 persons and private yards 22,000 in naval construction. For three-shift 24-hour work the Government yards would need about 55,000 more workers, and private yards about 35,000 more. This is without making allowance for any increase in the number of yards. Experts say it may take 18 months before the labor supply is available.

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British Industrial Change Holds Vital Significance

LONDON, May 25 (AP)—The Government disclosed today that ministers of departments using war supplies would be given "power to prescribe the war work which firms must carry out, the hours they are to work, the labor they are to employ and the price of goods."

The order, to be issued by Council tomorrow, will be one of the first under Britain's new emergency powers laws.

By John Allan May
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—With every worker, every factory manager, every company director, even every financier now an actual or potential conscript in the new army of production as results of the Government's drastic action in taking over complete powers to order the Nation's life, the structure of industrial Britain, its traditions, and its methods, have been changed overnight.

The immediate effect of emergency empowering legislation passed so swiftly this week by Parliament to strengthen the lines of the home front, send its front-line war personnel into action day and night seven days a week, in order to meet the production crisis here which parallels the military crisis in France and Flanders. Not so immediate but of over-reaching importance is the effect of the legislation in providing a new system of Government control of production and labor, in heralding the adoption of unprecedented methods of labor recruitment, in reorientating the role of organized labor in the industrial system.

Mobile Labor Force

Armed with its new powers of compulsion the Government is now working on plans for establishment of what amounts to a mobile labor expeditionary force to fill breaches in home supply lines. Behind this force are to be built up national training centers to put into the war effort a continual stream of new craftsmen scooped from the overflowing ranks of unskilled labor.

To wield full central authority over the production of all materials of war, the Government has established a Production Council comprising representatives of the Admiralty and the Ministries of Aircraft Production, Supply, Labor, Agriculture, and Mines. To act as organizer of the labor army a Director of Labor Supply with a full-time staff of officers drawn from trade unions and employers is to be appointed.

Meanwhile organized labor, which was yesterday working almost solely in an advisory capacity, today finds its position radically altered. It is not just that organized labor is now under dictatorial control. It has changed its tense—it is not only organized but organizing. A trade unionist is Minister of Labor; union leaders form half of this Minister's new consultative committee, which despite its name is also to have executive functions, acting on its own responsibility in all matters referred to it; union men will assist in regional organizations of labor forces; union shop stewards are expected to fill an important function in helping step up production in their individual factories.

Co-operation Compulsory

Co-operation is the essential basis of this new democratic compulsion. Trade unionists are giving up cherished rights like all other citizens because they know the unexpected trend of the war has placed their country in imminent peril.

When German columns broke through the line of the Meuse they smashed Britain's accepted line of production policy at the same time. It was immediately obvious that in planning for a war of at least three years Britain had made a serious mistake. It is now clear that Britain was spending too little, producing too slowly, mobilizing its vast industrial labor resources too late. The immediate result is the present call to continuous work to tide Britain over the peak days of the crisis and sweep it towards sight of victory.

"What is needed," Mr. Herbert Morrison, Supply Minister, declared in a spirited radiocast, is "an intense, concentrated effort of muscle and mind and will, which must begin now. . . . As Minister of Supply I must achieve expansion of plant, more productive capacity, more output.

All Interests Subordinated

"We shall permit no private vested interests to stand in the way of the Nation's need. . . . We, men and women alike, are going to work our fingers to the bone. . . . We are going to cut down our leisure, cut down our comfort, blot out of our thoughts every private and sectional aim. We must!"

While organization of the new and unparalleled arms drive is being planned, workers in the present program are trying to double their output at once.

Lord Beaverbrook, the new Aircraft Production Minister, has appealed to aircraft workers to work Saturday and Sunday this week and next. They are asked to work by night and by day, full overtime for the present. All Government factories and firms engaged in urgent Ministry of Supply contracts have already been ordered to work 24 hours a day, seven days a week, until further notice.

Such a pace obviously cannot be maintained forever. Consequently immediate action to increase the number of factories and staff them all with a full complement of skilled workers is a matter of extreme urgency. This urgency is the reason why the semi-voluntary system had to be abolished in one sweeping gesture superseded by conscription of everything.

Structure Resembles Army

The new structure of industrial control closely resembles that of an army. In this army the Minister of Supply might be called the chief of staff and the Minister of Labor the commander-in-chief; the Production Council resembles a headquarters staff; the Director of Labor might be likened to inspector general of forces; the 12 defense areas into which Britain is divided become centers of separate group armies; each local area is a separate battalion. The organization is planned like that of an army so that units can be sent from one area to another when necessary.

In this labor army representatives of trade unions and employers will act, so to speak, as officers.

The new Directorate of Labor Supply will have its local organizations like its headquarters staff on a smaller scale. At all important centers unionists and employers will organize local supply committees to find means of overcoming immediate difficulties of labor supply. It is proposed that firms be grouped for the best utilization of labor and prevention of waste.

A severe shortage of labor is already felt in several major industries despite the fact that several hundred thousand jobless and several million women are still waiting patiently to be absorbed into industry.

Some of the Problems

The first problem of the labor general staff is therefore to make labor mobile so that an area where there is a deficiency can immediately get assistance from an area where there is a surplus. The secondary problem is to train new craftsmen. Until now the Government itself has undertaken to train only 40,000 men yearly.

Now a national training system must immediately be equipped to produce not only fully skilled craftsmen on a large scale but also new semi-skilled machine operators at a rate exceeding 1,000,000 yearly.

There is also a third problem. The Government has power to make anyone do any job so that workers can be employed only on jobs which pay the highest returns in terms of productivity or national necessity. Now it remains for the Government to evolve an effective system whereby such power can be utilized.

One of the present difficulties has been to stop "poaching" of skilled workers from small factories by large firms able to offer higher pay.

Britain will not be fully organized and its war effort will not be at full pressure until all these things are done. But when they have been done their significance will not be just temporary. It is of course too early to forecast how the new legislation will affect the future social and industrial structures, but with labor taking new authority in industrial affairs, with workers rendered mobile for the first time, with "labor colleges" firmly established, it is obvious that this strange "new deal" of England's has a significance which may long outlast the duration of the war and its temporary dictatorships.

New 'Americans' From Denmark

International

Erik and Ingrid Thoresen Arrive From Copenhagen

These two children have come from Europe to join their father, an employee of the General Motors Corporation. They are shown displaying Danish and Norwegian flags on their arrival in New York.

'Coin of Gratitude' Each Meal Asked for War's Unfortunates

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 25—An appeal to every person in the Americas to give a coin of gratitude "as grace before each meal" for the relief of refugees, the wounded in the war-torn areas of Europe and China, the exiles, the widows, and war orphans was issued by the Golden Rule Foundation, with headquarters at 60 East Forty-second Street, here today.

No definite goal was fixed for the fund-raising campaign, but the advisory committee of the Foundation said that if 75 per cent of the persons to whom the appeal was addressed would contribute even one penny at each meal, the amount subscribed would be more than $1,000,000,000 in one year, which is more than 50 times as much, it added, as the United States has thus far contributed for all forms of war relief "since the beginning of wholesale atrocities in China three years ago."

The campaign follows a proposal by Mrs. Charles H. Mayo, American "mother" for 1940 and is not in the interest of any one organization or treasury, but "seeks to serve and strengthen all worthy relief organizations, religious and secular alike," the announcement adds.

Simultaneously the International Child Service Committee of the Save the Children Federation, of 1 Madison Avenue, another of the score of war relief bodies functioning here, made public a radiogram appealing for help for more than 750,000 Belgian and Netherlands refugee children now destitute in France. Dr. Frank Kingdon, chairman of the body, in making public the appeal, declared that "the greatest migration the world has ever witnessed is under way at the present time in Europe."

Highways Are Filled

"Belgian and Netherlands children refugees are flooding the highways leading into France with their pitiful effects and broken down carts," Dr. Kingdon said. "The aged fall by the wayside and the young children trudge onward unwanted. . . . These children are in need of food and shelter."

The Paderewski Fund for Polish Relief, another of the European aid organizations, headed by William J. Donovan, at 37 East Thirty-sixth Street, reiterated its appeal for more funds. Colonel Donovan recalled estimates by Herbert Hoover that "almost 7,000,000 people of Poland are approaching absolute starvation."

Colonel Donovan announced a piano recital by Sigismund Stojowsky for the benefit of the Fund at the MacDowell Club, 166 East Seventy-third Street, on Wednesday, May 29.

Contributions by six residents of Massachusetts to the Fund being raised by the Foster Parents' Plan for War Children, of 55 West Forty-second Street, was announced today. Contributors are Miss Dorothy Villamort, of Wellesley; Dr. and Mrs. Warner B. Cannon, of Cambridge; N. M. Schiff, of Adams; Mrs. Joseph H. Schwartz, of Springfield, and H. P. Block, of Wellesley Hills.

More Than 2,000 "Adopted"

More than 2,000 prominent Americans have "adopted" refugee children through the Foster Parents' Plan, among them being Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, wife of the President.

Hendrik Willem Van Loon announced today plans for raising an emergency fund of $3,000,000 in this country to aid refugees from the Netherlands. Metropolitan New York will be asked to contribute $800,000.

Headquarters have been established in Holland House, 10 Rockefeller Plaza. Leon Frazer heads the executive committee and Thomas J. Watson, President of the International Business Machines Corporation, is head of the sponsoring committee. An anonymous contribution of $10,000 was announced.

Many prominent Americans are associated in the work for relief of the Netherlands refugees, among them being Mrs. James Roosevelt, mother of the President; Mrs. Winthrop W. Aldrich, Alfred E. Smith, former Governor of the State; Arthur A. Ballantine, formerly Assistant Secretary of the Treasury; William Allen White, Kansas editor, and Hendrik R. Jolles, who will serve as Vice-Chairman of the executive committee.

Canadians Asked To Buy War Stamps

OTTAWA (CP)—Canadians, it is learned will be invited to buy 25-cent savings stamps to help finance the Dominion's war effort.

These stamps, similar to the thrift stamps which were sold in schools in the World War, will be sold in post offices, banks, and chain stores that have nationwide branches. The stamps will be associated with the sale of war savings certificates.

Finance Minister J. L. Ralston already has announced that certificates, as low as $5 and ranging upwards in multiples of $5 will go on sale shortly. It is understood that a $5 certificate will be sold for approximately $4 and when the certificate falls due $5 will be paid the holder.

Japan Accused at Hankow Of Deliberate River Delay

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HANKOW, China—A pessimistic attitude on Japan's promise for partial re-opening of the Yangtze River to commerce of foreign powers was taken by V. A. Mason in his report here to the annual meeting of the Hankow British Chamber of Commerce. His view, it is safe to say, represents the disillusioned opinion of a majority of the few Americans, British and others who have managed to hang on here through the vicissitudes of war.

After dismissing as unfounded the Japanese view that other nations fail to understand the true purpose of the China affair, Mr. Mason added "That misunderstanding if it exists can only be subdued by practical demonstration that the aims and objects of the campaign are appreciated by the Japanese people themselves."

"If the partial opening of the Yangtze is any more than a subject for discussion," said Mr. Mason, "hopes for an immediate resumption of equal opportunity can be discounted in the light of the experience of the coast ports.

Good Relations Essential

"If the friendship of other powers is genuinely desired by Japan, and such good relations must be important in the not too distant future, something more than a series of worthless gestures is needed."

Foreign import trade, continued Mr. Mason, "has been rigidly excluded and the British community has been largely dependent upon foreign men-of-war for essential domestic stores and provisions. Obstruction was invariably offered in some manner, by one or other of the Special Service Departments."

As to Japanese imports, these "have been of every description of cargo that can be manufactured in Japan, or of items of foreign manufacture for which Japanese concerns are agents. The claim that imports were strictly limited to military necessities early became unsupportable. Most of the imports came direct from Japan, allegedly by military transport, and with the Customs paralyzed by separation from its administrative center, and by lack of authority, it is not supposed that ordinary Customs formalities are complied with."

Familiar Fables

Export business was found similarly "not encouraging." "The same fables have been told about military necessity as in the case of imports. Yet commodities of all sorts have been shipped, and in goodly quantities. Woodoil, ramie, cotton, gallnuts, hides, skins, eggs, tea and sundry cargoes have gone forward, nor have all these commodities been destined exclusively for Japan proper. Apart from a privileged shipment of ramie on German Government account, and woodoil on American account, no foreign trade other than Japanese is recorded."

The population of Chinese in the surrounding countryside was put at approximately one-fifth of normal. "New crops are likely to be sparse, and when peace is restored and the river declared open, some considerable time must necessarily elapse before the flow of exportable produce would approach anything like normal volume."

"Disorder and maladministration such as cannot be recalled in Hankow's history were assailed in the conclusion of the report."

Presbyterian Church Considering Merger

ROCHESTER, N. Y. (AP)—The 152nd assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States voted May 24 to renew negotiations on the basis of a 1934 "plan of union" with the United Presbyterian Church of North America and to continue discussions of unity with three other denominations.

The action followed appointment by the newly-elected Moderator, Dr. William L. Young, Parkville, Mo., of the Rev. Dr. Ray Freeman Jenney of Syracuse as Vice-Moderator of the Assembly.

Other churches with which unity negotiations are progressing are the Protestant Episcopal Church, the Presbyterian Church in the United States (Southern), and the Reformed Church in America.

Diplomatic Staffs At Brussels Safe

WASHINGTON, May 25 (AP)—In the first message received from him in eight days, Ambassador John Cudahy told the State Department yesterday that all members of the American and other diplomatic and consular establishments in Brussels were safe.

Mr. Cudahy's telegram was forwarded through the German Foreign Office.

The Department is still without direct word from the American Legation at The Hague. The last telegram from the Minister, George A. Gordon, come on May 15.

The German Foreign Office, however, assured Alexander C. Kirk, American Chargé d'affaires at Berlin, that all diplomatic and consular officers at Brussels and The Hague were safe.

A State Department official said that no word has come indicating that any Americans, whether official or private citizens, suffered casualties. In the absence of such word, the official said, the Department must presume that Americans have come through the German invasion of Belgium and Holland unharmed.

Allied Economy in Air Perplexes Nazis

By Joseph C. Harsch
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, May 25—Some new "miracle of the Marne" may overcome the overwhelming human odds and save the Allied armies in Flanders and Artois from the encircling German forces. Some great counteroffensive, held back till the last moment, may turn the tide.

There is an Allied Air Force which apparently has been carefully husbanded. American correspondents in three days behind the lines during the heaviest fighting in Belgium never once saw an Allied plane. One of them sat for hours watching German troops push across a vital river line as German dive bombers cleared the farther shore for the Germans crossing.

He saw the Allied artillery so preoccupied in opposing the infantry operations that it hardly spared a single shell in reply to the terrific German aerial fire against them.

Yet never once did an Allied plane appear to succor the desperate defenders. The Allied planes bombed under cover of the night but never by day.

Saved for Counterattack

Perhaps they were being saved for a final counter-attack when the hope of the German Air Force had been exhausted.

[Reports from some sectors of the Western Front indicate considerable air activity.

The Royal Air Force claims to be downing German planes at the rate of 40 a day—120 in the last three days. Germany today alone claims to have destroyed 84 Allied planes, more than half of which were destroyed on the ground.

There was nothing in the reports, however, to indicate an extensive Allied air offensive thus far.]

Louis P. Lochner, Berlin Correspondent of the Associated Press, who has been touring the Nazi war fronts, said the German troop concentration had been accomplished "almost with no interference" from the enemy air force. London dispatches, however, claimed that British bombers repeatedly attacked German columns near Arras and Boulogne May 23.

British claimed to have destroyed 1,500 German planes between May 10 and May 24. The Germans claim to have destroyed 2,400 Allied planes in the same period. It was not stated, however, what proportion were destroyed on the ground, particularly when Netherlands and Belgian airports were bombed.]

The fact that England was not seriously bombed during this period may mean that the German Air Force has been concentrated upon this operation, after which the smaller Allied air force might have an opportunity.

But the German Army today is battering at the third of four Allied weapons which have been counted on, after Munich, to stop the Nazi challenge from coming within striking range of the last unbroken Allied bastion in the west.

As western strategists visualized the war in the spring and summer of 1939, they counted on the following eventualities:

1. They expected to be able to develop at least the potential threat of a two-front war to prevent concentration of the entire German Army in the west.

2. In the event of a Western offensive, they assumed that the Maginot Line would at least be able to weaken the German thrust enough to expose the forces which might break through to superior Allied forces in the rear.

3. Behind the Maginot line they relied on the French Army, which was regarded as in most respects equal to the German Army.

4. Guarded by these advance defenses lay the combined sea power of Britain and France, with which they expected ultimately to win a victory through the economic blockade.

Russian Pact Came First

As the character of the great offensive emerges, it is clear that Herr Hitler is operating under an appreciation of the interrelation of these Allied weapons. He keeps in mind continually the objective of the naval blockading forces.

His first move, the Russian pact, eliminated the possibility of Russian collaboration with the Allies.

His second was the lightning destruction of Poland.

With Russia snared in the silken strands of friendship, and Poland crushed, the possibility of a two-front was almost eliminated.

When Allied maneuvering appeared likely to revive this threat either in Scandinavia or the Balkans, he promptly snatched Denmark and Norway.

Then, apparently having satisfied himself that there was no danger in the Balkans, he turned his attention to the fortifications of the Maginot Line.

Aided by either incompetence, inertia, or treason, the German armies poured through these storied defenses between Givet and Sedan, rendering their extension to the Channel powerless and providing an opportunity for his generals to dream about keeping their opponents separate.

The current operation—the assault upon the third Allied war weapon—is now probably in its decisive stage.

Yesterday's supreme command report presented a left wing German encirclement moving upon Calais via Boulogne, while the right wing was authoritatively although unofficially, reported to be engaged in street fighting in Ghent.

German commentators are explaining the current phase as one of attrition.

Likening it to operations around Kutno in the Polish campaign, they point out that the first 12 days of the offensive period were devoted to attempting to maneuver the enemy into taking a stand on lines of the German choice.

But the Allies retreated until further retreat was impossible.

Then the encirclement began.

Process of Attrition

The new German tactics contemplate a process of gradual attrition, once the encirclement is complete.

It can be a protracted process, but apparently there is little doubt in the minds of the German high command of the ultimate outcome of the attrition process.

The only question in their minds seems to be the whereabouts and possible uses of the Allied air forces. They cannot understand why they have not been fully used yet.

Should the Allies fail to rescue their forces in Artois and Flanders, then Herr Hitler would be able to cross off the third obstacle and concentrate upon the problem of how to best break the Allied sea power and blockade.

He has several possible approaches.

If France fails to seek a separate peace he might decide it was necessary to turn the offensive either against Paris or the rear of the Maginot Line for the purpose of forcing France out of the war as the prelude to an attack on England.

However, the general trend of the offensive has been to swing toward England from the outset.

Reports of bombing raids undertaken in Southeast England during the past two days may be a sign suggesting that Herr Hitler may consider it unnecessary to press home his military advantage in France before proceeding straight to his English objective.

Churchill's Appeal to Labor Wins Pledge of Full Support

LONDON, May 25 (AP)—Prime Minister Winston Churchill, in a letter to the Trades-Union Executive Council meeting today, said that "the gravity of the situation deepens hour by hour."

The letter said that "the country's needs are imperative, inescapable and emperious and we shall pay dearly if we fail to meet them. We can meet them now as the Government is founded upon a new unity of national purpose and with the creative energies of a people awakened to the magnitude of the task.

"We have the fullest confidence in the readiness of organized workers to accept the obligations arising out of the demands which the State is compelled to make upon their endurance and their capacity for sacrifice.

"The gravity of the situation deepens hour by hour and we are all called upon to make a supreme effort to defend the country to preserve our liberties and to win the war."

The conference, representing 5,000,000 workers, endorsed the conscription of labor and property and in a message to the fighting forces said: "We are unitedly resolved that all our industrial resources shall be used to the full to provide arms and the munitions you need."

Meanwhile, the Nation's civil servants, almost a million strong, offered voluntarily to work additional hours, and the Government indicated it would take full advantage of the offer at once.

Paris Dressmakers Staying on the Job

PARIS, May 25 (AP)—Paris dressmakers decided today to keep their doors open as usual despite the heavy fighting in northern France.

Lucien Lelong, President of the Dressmakers' Syndical Chamber, said the group had voted to remain in the capital as long as the Government gave no order to the contrary.

The decision, which involves all the leading houses, was based, it was said, on the need to keep workers employed and the "very encouraging' number of orders recently received from abroad.

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Nazis Seek to Crush Empire, King George Warns British

LONDON, May 25 (AP)—King George told his 500,000,000 subjects in the British Empire tonight that they face a "life or death" struggle in which defeat will "mean the destruction of our world as we have known it, and the descent of darkness upon its ruins."

Warning his listeners that Germany sought "no mere territorial conquest," but the "overthrow, complete and final, of this Empire and of everything for which it stands," the King said he had asked that next Sunday be set aside in England "as a day of national prayer" in which he hoped that "many of our brethren" overseas could join.

The text of his address follows:

One year ago today I spoke to the peoples of the Empire from Winnipeg in the heart of Canada. We were at peace.

On that Empire Day I spoke of the ideals of freedom, justice, and peace upon which our Commonwealth of free peoples is founded. Clouds were gathering, but I held fast to the hope that those ideals might yet achieve fuller and richer development without suffering the grievous onslaught of war.

But it was not to be. The evil which we strove unceasingly and with all honesty of purpose to avert fell upon us. In this our conscience is clear. For there is now revealed without possibility of mistake a long-planned scheme to subjugate by force the nations of the world against which all our efforts for peace were doomed to break.

The decisive struggle is now upon us. I am going to speak plainly to you, for in this hour of trial I know that you would not have me do otherwise.

Let no one be mistaken; it is no mere territorial conquest that our enemies are seeking. It is the overthrow, complete and final, of this Empire and of everything for which it stands, and after that, the conquest of the world. And if their will prevails they will bring to its accomplishment all the hatred and cruelty which they have already displayed. It was not easy for us to believe that designs so evil could find a place in the human mind.

"Issue Is Now Plain"

But the time for doubt is long past. To all of us in this Empire, to all men of vision and goodwill throughout the world, the issue is now plain: it is the issue of life or death for us all. defeat will not mean some brief eclipse from which we shall emerge with strength renewed—it will mean destruction of our world as we have known it and the descent of darkness upon its ruins.

I speak to you today with a new vision of this Empire before my eyes. Now that it has come into conflict and sharp comparison with the evil system which is attempting its destruction, its full significance appears in a brighter and more certain light. There is a word which our enemies use against us—imperialism—by it they mean the spirit of domination and the lust of conquest. We free peoples of the Empire cast that word back in their teeth. It is they who have these evil aspirations. Our one object has always been peace: peace in which our institutions may be developed, the condition of our peoples improved, and the problems of government solved in the spirit of goodwill. This peace they have taken from us and they are seeking to destroy all that we have striven to maintain. Against our honesty is set dishonour, against our faithfulness is set treachery, against our justice brute force.

There, in clear and unmistakeable opposition, lie the forces that now confront one another. The great uprising of the peoples throughout the Empire shows without doubt which will prevail. They have risen in just wrath against a thing which they detest and despise. Nothing can shake their resolution. In perfect unity of purpose they will defend their lives and all that makes life worth living.

Confidence Undimmed

Let no one think that my confidence is dimmed when I tell you how perilous is the ordeal which we are facing. On the contrary, it shines in my heart as brightly as it shines in yours. But confidence alone is not enough. It must be armed with courage and resolution, with endurance and self-sacrifice.

These are the high qualities that the men of the homeland and the men from overseas in an unending stream are bringing to the struggle on land and sea and in the air.

At this moment our thoughts turn to our fighting men and to those who love them, mothers, wives and sweethearts at home. Beside them stand soldiers of our old ally, France, and with them Poland and Norway, Belgium and Holland, peoples upon whose peaceful lands has fallen all the horror of treacherous and unprovoked aggression.

At this fateful hour we turn, as our fathers before us have turned in all times of trial, to God the Most High. Here in the old country I have asked that Sunday next should be observed as a day of national prayer. It may be possible for many of our brethren across seas to join their prayers with ours. Let us with one heart and soul humbly but confidently commit our cause to God and ask his aid that we may valiantly defend the right as it is given to us to see it.

So now, peoples of the Empire, men and women in all quarters of the globe, I say to you: put into your task, whatever it may be, all the courage and purpose of which you are capable. Keep your hearts proud and your resolve unshaken. Let us go forward to that task as one man, a smile on our lips and our heads held high, and with God's help we shall not fail.

German Reply

BERLIN, May 25 (AP)—Dr. Otto Dietrich, Adolf Hitler's own press chief, today replied to the Empire Day broadcast of King George VI with the warning, "German arms will, George of England, give the reply that is due you."

Addressing the King as "You miserable hypocrite," Dr. Dietrich answered charges of German aggression in a half-page article under the red-ink caption, "Reply to a King."

He declared England was responsible for the war and its horrors.

Dr. Dietrich's answer to the British King's charges that Germany started the war were assertions that England incited Poland against Germany, England unscrupulously sacrificed Norway, Holland and Belgium; England declared war on Germany, and England, not Germany, therefore must bear the responsibility for the war.

Raids in Canada

MONTREAL (AP)—Royal Canadian Mounted Police in a continuation of their drive against fifth columnists swept across Montreal Friday night and early Saturday raiding homes of persons suspected of subversive activities.

The raids were directed particularly against persons suspected of being leaders, organizers, or mere members of the National Unity Party, Canadian Fascist organization.

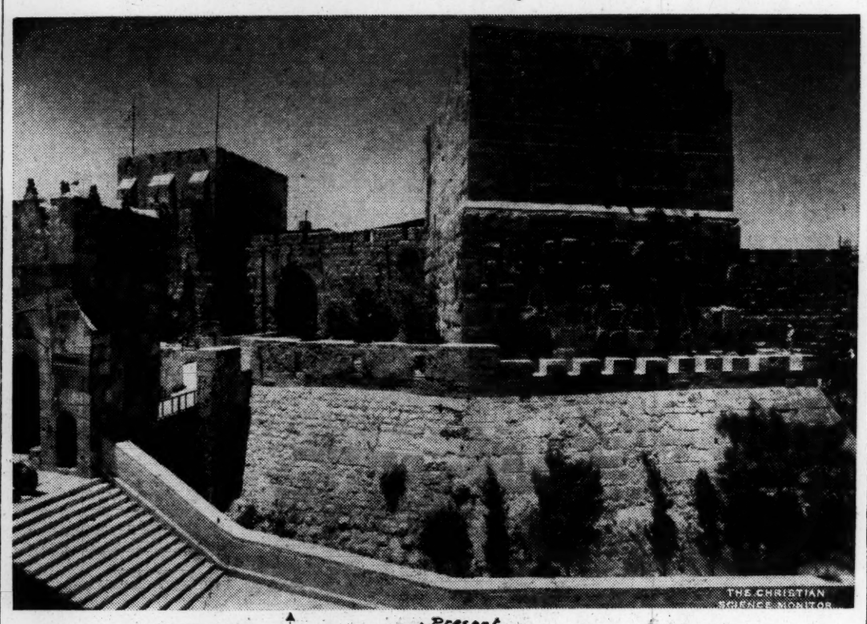
Eight homes were raided, and literature was seized in about half of them. On the previous night 13 homes and offices were similarly raided.

Montreal police today arrested one man and seized fresh quantities of swastika emblems, pennants, pamphlets, maps and photographs.

Britain's Ration of Bacon Ordered Halved on June 10

LONDON, May 25 (AP)—The weekly bacon ration will be reduced from eight to four ounces starting June 10.

Excavations Shift Holy Land Views



'The Tower of David'

Archaeologists are rebuilding their mental pictures of the ancient City of Jerusalem.

New Evidence In Jerusalem Lifts Mystery

By Canon C. T. Bridgeman

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JERUSALEM — Archaeologists uncovering new evidence are slowly rebuilding their mental picture of how Jerusalem must have appeared to an inhabitant of the Holy Land in the days of Christ Jesus.

Latest mystery to be cleared through excavations carried on by the Department of Antiquities of the Palestine Government concerns that portion of the wall of the ancient city known as the "Tower of David." Excavations made on the site of the Citadel at the western or Jaffa Gate have determined that the huge, solidly-built tower base, commonly called the Tower of David, is really the Tower Phasael, built by King Herod the Great about 25-24 B. C. It was inserted in a pre-Herodian wall of unusual historic interest.

Authentic architectural remains of Jerusalem as it was in those days have been difficult to establish. The solid substructures of Herod's Temple, especially as disclosed at the so-called "Wailing Wall" of the Jews on the west side of the present Haram-esh-Sherif, the rock-cut cisterns and scarps of the tower of Antonia, and the Tomb of Mariamne, wife of King Herod, are the more important known remains.

Tradition Open to Doubt

Even the sepulcher of Jesus, traditionally preserved in the historic Church of the Holy Sepulcher, is now open to doubt because it has been thought it would have fallen inside the north walls of the City as they existed at the time of the Crucifixion.

The course of the "first wall" has never been in serious doubt. It enclosed a large area southwards of the present city wall, running to the scarp of the so-called Valley of Hinnon on the west and south, turned northwards at the junction of this valley with that of the Kidron at the southeast corner and ran back to include the temple area. The origin of this wall is attributed to David and Solomon and their successors, but it has not been possible to identify present remains as their undoubted work.

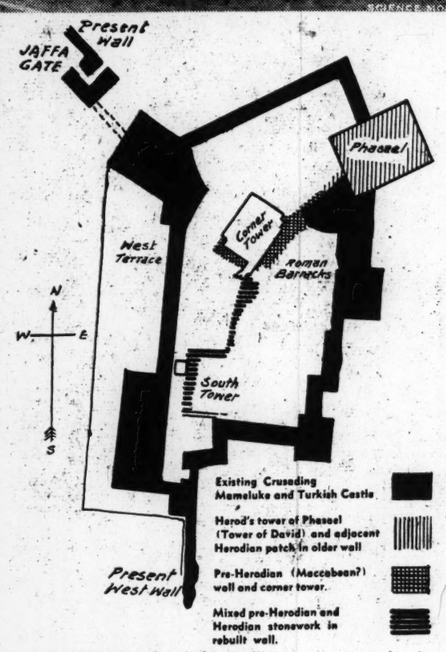
Turkish military barracks were cleared from the Citadel after British occupation in 1917. Systematic excavation and study only began in 1934. Briefly this has disclosed that the existing Citadel represents, with some Turkish modification, the fortress as it was left by the Mamluke rulers of the 14th and 15th centuries and that they in turn had only restored on a slightly different plan the Crusaders' Castle of the 12th and 13th centuries.

Old Wall Lines Bared

The Crusaders' Castle, however, had been built astride the older Herodian, Roman, and Byzantine fortifications so that removal of the earth in the courtyard laid bare the old line of the walls. This showed that the so-called "Tower of David" or more correctly Phasael, which had survived as an integral part of the fortress in all its rebuildings, was part of a wall running across the present courtyard inside and parallel to the Citadel walls of today.

The fragment of this wall as found inside the Citadel consists of three salient towers with connecting curtain walls bending in a curve so as to join the north and west walls of the ancient City. Large sections of this wall have been uncovered, and the tower of Phaseal and the bases of the other two towers, called by the excavators for convenience the "Corner Tower" and the "South Tower," have been carefully studied.

The most massive tower, the "Tower of David," was excavated to its solid rock base, and found to be a solid mass of masonry of Herodian workmanship measuring 72 by 56 feet at the base, and rising to a height of 65 feet to where a beveled edge marks the beginning of the Mamluke or Turkish superstructure. The stone has been weathered to a soft honey-color, but shows crystalline white when freshly cut. This corresponds remarkably with the Jewish historian Josephus' description of Phaseal which he says rested on a cube 68 feet on each side. The additional chambers which Herod placed above the cubic base have disappeared and been replaced with inferior workmanship.



© Government of Palestine Department of Antiquities

Map of Jerusalem Revised by New Discoveries

Authentic architectural remains of Jerusalem at the beginning of the Christian era have been difficult to establish.

Willkie Candidacy Shows Gain

Continued from Page 1

guide the Republican Party in the selection of its candidate and platform? He answers: "How can we make this country strong—strong to supply our needs within, strong to repel aggressors from without?"

Attacks Third Term

What, Mr. Willkie asks with a vigorous shake of the head and an impatient gesture at the microphone which cramps his free style of platform oratory, do the New Dealers say in answer to this question? Mr. Willkie answers: "They say that there is only one man capable of handling the defense program, namely, the President, and that the Republicans should abandon all opposition and accept, if offered, minor positions in a coalition government."

This theory, Mr. Willkie contends, can mean only one thing. He says: "It means that we, the people, should permit the New Deal to spend the billions of dollars for national defense just as it has spent the $60,000,000,000 that have passed through its hands in the past seven and a half years.

"And I say to you from the depths of my heart that another four years of New Deal spending in this critical period will be ruinous to this country.

"Under present conditions the United States can only regain its internal strength and develop its defense program through the election of an anti-New Deal administration and that means a Republican administration.

"Fifth Column" Party

"The Republican Party would become America's first 'fifth column' if it failed to undertake its vital task of restoring sound government and sound industry in our land."

By now Mr. Willkie was getting warmed to his subject. His audience liked it. Whether the delegates present will give him votes no one can yet tell. Last night they gave him cheers. It cannot be said that Mr. Willkie refuses to take advice. He was recently counselled to have his speeches prepared in extra large type so he can read his manuscript more easily and he was also urged to give up prepared addresses and speak extemporaneously. Last night he did both.

"When Mr. Roosevelt"—(Mr. Willkie wants to run against the New Deal's quarterback, not a substitute lineman)—"begins his campaigning this fall with 'My friends,' say to him," says Mr. Willkie, "'What about the $60,000,000,000? What about the 10,000,000 unemployed?'

Jobs Instead of Relief

"When Mr. Roosevelt speaks about the underprivileged, undernourished one-third, say to him that we have a double heart for the underprivileged, undernourished one-third, but what about the $60,000,000,000? What about the 10,000,000 unemployed? Say to him that the Republican Party has a double heart for the underprivileged and undernourished and that they do not have to be paupers on the government. They can have jobs in industry.

"When Mr. Roosevelt says he wants to build the nation a strong defense, ask him by what right he expects the nation to believe that he can by wishful declaration command such production from an American economy which he has been crippling for seven years. Can Harry Hopkins build an airplane or Henry Wallace?"

Mr. Willkie's audience likes his prescription, and while it is not clear that large numbers of delegates are going to vote for his nomination, they believe that he would stand up to Franklin Roosevelt and challenge him right down the line.

War Emphasizes Need

It is Mr. Willkie's conviction that the gravity of the war makes it more urgent, not less urgent, that there be change of administration and he rests his argument on the contention that the New Deal has made the country economically weak and that until it has been made economically strong no adequate defense can be built in the United States. He believes that Mr. Roosevelt cannot lead the nation to economic strength.

"When the New Dealers talk to us about national defense," declared Mr. Willkie, "we say to them that the basic factor in national defense is a sound economic system.

"Do we strengthen our national defense by raising our national debt to $45,000,000,000, even before the real defense program begins?

"Do we strengthen our national defense when we leave 10,000,000 men shuffling on the streets looking for jobs?

"Do we strengthen our national defense when the business manager and the investor alike are restricted by government regulation and discouraged by government hostility?"

Necessary Decision

Mr. Willkie's conclusion is: "When history writes about the eventful years in which we live, it will be said that America was weak in a critical hour because its government prevented it from becoming strong. America can become strong by electing a change of administration. That is the issue. That is the decision which must be made."

In a strict sense, Mr. Willkie is making public appearances, not waging a formal campaign, but that is a distinction which seems clear only to his close associates. It looks like a campaign to observers. it is being increasingly publicized and is attracting political as well as popular interest. Mr. Willkie will nearly cross the country within the next 10 days, speaking in Akron May 28, Denver May 31, Salt Lake City June 1 and St. Louis, where he will address a large group of unemployed on June 6.

U. S. Stirred By Peril Of British Navy

WASHINGTON, May 25—Outside of the British Empire itself, the fate of the British Navy is of greater interest today to the military officials of the United States Government than almost any other matter in the present European war news.

The nightmare possibility that the British Navy might come into the possession of victorious Germany is not to be laughed at, and is too strategic a concern in Washington to be disregarded.

Every angle and possibility of this situation is being discussed here. Granted on all sides that the event is merely a possibility, it is the one Achilles-heel item in American national defense that makes the European war news a burning, immediate issue to American Army and Navy officials.

America, from President Roosevelt down, was not prepared for the extraordinary success which Germany has so far achieved. Mr. Roosevelt was more successful than some as a prophet of war, but his forecasts did not comprehend what has actually happened, as the present state of national preparedness very well illustrates.

Possibility of Defeat Weighed

The United States has the second biggest navy in the world, and the so-called millions "down the rat-hole" spent for defense over the past seven years have kept it on a level of high efficiency, due in part to the personal hobby and predilection for sea matters which the Ex-Assistant Secretary of the Navy who is now Chief Executive has possessed. Under any normal circumstances America would be the safest nation on the globe from Europe's quarrels.

But there is the one desperate possibility that the victorious Germans might get the British fleet by surrender. It is impossible to ignore a chance which is now part of the speculation of every defense official in the Capital. It is assumed, of course, that even in the worst of all conditions, the British commanders would destroy their ships rather than let them fall into German hands.

But suppose, it is asked, the Germans should ruthlessly blackmail the British by threat of London's demolition or some similar atrocity, if the fleet were not returned. Suppose the fleet had made its base in Canada, if England became untenable as a center of operations. Conditions have reached the point in Europe where this event has to be considered.

British Building Fast

A victorious Germany, already dominant in the air and on land, would become dominant in the water. Right at the present time, there is a bigger navy being built in British shipyards than the combined fleet of Germany and Italy together. Even though Germany failed to get the full British fleet on the high seas, if the fleet had withdrawn to Canada or Australia, the Nazis would still have a formidable force if they won these vessels.

And if this naval force, in the postwar, German-dominated Europe that might follow an imposed peace, were directed at the New World, while the third largest navy, the Japanese, made threatening gestures in the Pacific, or attacked the Netherlands Indies or the Pacific coast, it would be a strategic situation such as the American navy has not contemplated.

It is this possibility that is doing more than almost anything else in Washington to transform isolationists from interested observers in ringside seats to apprehensive Allied sympathizers fearful of being drawn into the struggle.

Of Immediate Concern

It is, in short, a matter of deepest, gravest and most immediate concern to the American officials. A negotiated peace would be one thing, but an imposed peace upon an England brought to its knees, would be an entirely different matter for the United States. Transfer of neighboring possessions to Germany would be unthinkable. Mr. Roosevelt in his defense message mentioned Greenland, the Azores, the Cape Verde Islands, Bermuda, and the West Indies. Senator James F. Byrnes, (D) of South Carolina, who answered Col. Charles A. Lindbergh this week, voiced officially for the first time the fear of a Germany in control of the British fleet. It cannot be doubted that Senator Byrnes spoke with authority when he voiced this apprehension.

The United States, if England is defeated, will almost certainly act in a breath-taking, delay-defying way. The Azores and Cape Verde Islands, now under Portuguese flag, and hence actually protected by the British Navy, are part of the important approaches to the New World of strategic importance. With the British fleet out of the way the control of many of these bases will depend on who gets to them first.

These matters are no longer theoretical in Washington; they are being considered as the merest form of national self-protection. In the world that is crumbling around isolationists, the sudden emergence of the possible necessity of positive, direct action is one of the strangest developments. It was unthinkable before Blitzkrieg.

List Refugees

PARIS (AP)—France decided May 24 to investigate the hundreds of thousands of Belgian, Netherlands, and Luxemburg refugees who have poured into the country. All foreigners entering France since May 6 were ordered to report to police for permission to remain. After May 31, all refugees will be interned unless they have complied with this rule.

Denmark Reshapes Existence To Meet Needs of Conqueror

COPENHAGEN, May 25 (AP) — With her old foreign markets gone, Denmark is reorienting her foreign economy to fit that of Germany and at the same time drastically rearranging her home economy to meet the sudden unemployment resulting from the Nazi occupation.

The Danish export and import business has been cut approximately in half, while certain industries have been curtailed sharply because they lack the raw materials which England formerly supplied. These have been replaced by Germany to a certain extent, but not sufficiently to keep a number of industries going at their normal, pre-invasion rate.

The solidity of Denmark's agricultural economy evidently was affected least of all, as Germany proved an eager market for food products.

Parliament has introduced a series of important new measures to safeguard other industries by sharing work and to promote investment by lowering the interest rate and guaranteeing bank loans.

Invited to Germany

That Germany herself may contribute to solution of the unemployment problem was indicated by the establishment of a German labor office in Copenhagen, inviting the Danes to fill long-felt gaps in Germany's labor ranks.

The motto which may be put over the new chapter in Danish national life is:

"Share the burden and the benefit of the community."

This always has been a guiding principle in Denmark's policy. Under the new conditions, it is not only a guiding principle but a vital necessity.

On April 9 Denmark was cut off from her Markets in Great Britain and France. When Belgium and the Netherlands became theaters of war on May 10, these countries also disappeared as customers for the time being, at least.

Exact figures for the resulting economic losses are not known but it is estimated that about 50 per cent of Denmark's total annual imports of 1,700,000,000 kroner and a similar share of her exports of 1,600,000,000 kroner depended on these countries.

[The Danish krone no longer is listed on foreign exchange. It was valued around 20 cents.]

Possibilities Limited

Economic possibilities are limited, although not to a degree corresponding to these figures. Germany has been able to take the place of Great Britain as a buyer of Danish agricultural products and a seller of coal, fertilizer, and many other goods.

Denmark's principal agricultural problem is to supply feed for her large herds of dairy cattle, her pigs, and her poultry. The increased slaughtering necessary because of the shortage of feed that normally came from England has been aggravated by damage done to pasture lands by the severe winter.

German-Danish commissions are working out a basis of exchange of these products as well as chemicals. Potatoes cannot be used for feed this year, since they are needed by the people.

Some Stocks Run Low

Stocks of several kinds of raw materials are running low and strict economy has been introduced to maintain a skeleton service in vital manufactures. Mounting unemployment in several industrial trades has been the result.

In order to prevent an abnormal rise in prices and remedy the effects of unemployment, the Danish Government introduced in Parliament a number of measures which the Government hoped would apportion the burden and benefit the life of the community in the fairest manner.

The new laws cancel the previous policy of adjusting wages and salaries four times a year according to a statistically computed price index. Prices rose when wages were raised, and wages were raised again when prices went up. This spiral now will be stopped.

New laws not only regulate wages and salaries but also try to "share the work." In the industries where the greatest number of workers are employed, they must let their unemployed comrades take their places, for a time.

Prices and Profits Limited

Those giving over their jobs will be given certain remuneration from an unemployment fund being created partly by Government contribution and partly by a tax payable by all job holders, including clerks.

A special law will forbid price-raising and another will limit share-holders' profits to 5 per cent plus two-thirds of the average earnings above 5 per cent during the past three years.

Finally a credit fund of 100,000,000 kroner—a sort of Reconstruction Finance Corporation—will be established to counteract possible losses of old or new bank loans.

Britain's Roundup of Fascists Intensified by Scotland Yard

PARIS, May 25 (AP)—Premier Reynaud cautioned the French people today to beware of false orders which, he said, German agents are spreading by telephone and by handbills with signatures of French officials — sometimes even his own.

Warnings also were issued against alleged German propaganda efforts to divide France and Britain.

LONDON, May 25 (AP)—Scotland Yard, which has seized 60 Fascists in two days, was expected to make other arrests soon in an intensified drive against suspected "fifth columnists."

Of the "stop-the-war" agitators already under arrest, 42 were seized in London and the others in the provinces.

United States Embassy officials said "we can make no comment whatever" on a report that a member of the embassy staff had been arrested.

Coinciding with the Scotland Yard roundup, authorities in Northern Ireland arrested 76 members of the Irish Republican Army under the Special Powers Act.

Northern Ireland also announced extension of its special constabulary force to deal with any attempted landing of parachute troops, along the lines of Britain's local defense volunteers who are training to shoot down aerial invaders.

With Capt. Franz von Rintelen, a voluntary exile from Germany who was imprisoned in the United States for sabotage during the last war, among the latest in the Scotland Yard "bag," Britons also were watching Eire, to guard against a possible German attack through the "back door" of Ireland.

Dublin police hunted a German "mystery man" believed to have been dropped there by parachute, but authorities doubted the existence of any widespread "fifth column" plot involving German residents in Ireland, of whom they said there were only 200.

Concern was expressed here, however, following the disclosure that police in a raid on a house in Dublin found $20,000 in American money, a used parachute, modern German Air Force badge, radio transmitting set, printing press, secret code, and maps of airdromes and highways of military value.

The house belonged to Stephen Held, a naturalized Irishman, who was held in jail under military regulations.

Arm 'Minute Men'

LONDON (AP)—The British Government is proceeding with arming the "minute men" and strengthening the home defense forces against direct attack by parachute troops. One military expert even suggested that Thompson submachine guns be ordered immediately from the United States as the most effective weapon against such raiders.

The Daily Express, one of the newspapers owned by Lord Beaverbrook, the Minister for Aircraft Production, called Adolf Hitler "a gangster on an international scale."

The paper predicted: "If we endure these next few weeks and months, the big Capone in Berlin will tumble and crumble like the little Capone in Chicago."

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Through Story, Play, and Quiz Program, Chicago Children Learn of Workers in Their Own Country Wonders of Natural Science, and Early History

By Bernice Stevens

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago

"What story has the name of a vegetable in the title?"

"What is the name of a writer of western stories who was once a cowboy?"

"What books have the word 'courageous' in the title?"

And before the proverbial gong is even so much as tapped, back over the air comes "'Jack Pumpkinhead of Oz'—and 'Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch'—Will James—'Captains Courageous'—and 'Courageous Hearts'" as Chicago school children stage their own "information please" program. This book quiz, in which questions are contributed by school children themselves, is the newest in radio broadcasts being conducted by the Radio Council of the Chicago public schools as supplementary work for the regular class curriculum.

Encourage Activities

Now over two years old, the Radio Council has become an important function in the Chicago school system in supplying regular programs dramatizing natural science, art, literature, current events, history, geography, and social studies for all grades. Rather than just something to be listened to, the 20 weekly radio programs, under direction of Harold W. Kent and a staff of twenty-four script writers, program directors, and research workers, are planned to stimulate pupils to other outside activities. These include visits to museums, institutes, and public projects, library study, making of scrap books, and original projects. Although there is a regular school stock company of capable student actors used in the skits, other groups of children are used in the programs, particularly to provide musical and choral backgrounds. The book quiz program is conducted by teacher-librarians as a competitive meeting of literary students from two schools.

One of the most colorful programs is "Makers of Chicago," designed to acquaint the children with the many national groups who live in the city. This series is built around a pair of globe-trotting twins who provide Old World background by answering questions which have been asked by children in the classroom. Children representing the national group appear on each program to sing their national and folk songs, and a leading Chicagoan is interviewed on the history of his people, their present neighborhood and environment, and their contributions.

Stimulates Reading

Thus, the twins told of the fun they had in helping the Scots celebrate some of their national holidays, described the modern schools and buildings in Finland, told how Japanese children are trained for work they will do when grown up, and explained why the Swiss are such good yodelers. Dr. George Scherger told of the singing societies, a custom brought by the Germans from their homeland. Pierre Peloquin told why the French-Canadians claim to be the real founders of Chicago, and a leading Filipino told why his people are so interested in being educated in Chicago.

One program was devoted to the Negroes in which A. L. Foster of the Chicago Urban League told of their industrial, technical and cultural contributions to the city; and a group of young people gave a program of spirituals and folk songs.

Study of a particular group does not end with the broadcast, for neighborhood tours are arranged for the week of each broadcast so that children may get the full flavor of the various foreign communities, including a Mexican fiesta, programs of Scandinavian music and folk dances, and a shopping trip through Chinatown.

Most Popular

Most popular program of all is "The Science Reporter," in which two boys, Jimmy and Bob, and the Science Reporter, among other activities visit a busy lumber camp and a little farm in Illinois to learn about plant and forest conservation, travel in a modern airliner to study bird migration, and meet the keeper of the Chicago Harbor lighthouse to learn how ships are directed safely by beacon lights. In connection with certain of these programs children attend special lectures at the Field Museum, the Chicago Academy of Science, and the Museum of Science and Industry.

Correlated with visits to the Art Institute are the "Let the Artist Speak" programs. Broadcasts are devoted to incidents in the lives of great artists and comments on a particular painting which is displayed in the classroom as the children listen. As a result of the broadcasts, the children create their own pictures, expressing some of the things they have listened to. Thus after a broadcast of Raphael, some of them draw pictures showing mothers caring for their children. After a broadcast on the German painter Dürer, in which the love of nature is stressed, some may take a hike or motor trip in the country and draw pictures of landscapes, animals, or plants. A Rembrandt broadcast results in character studies of street cleaners, janitors, truck drivers, and others.

The younger children in the kindergarten and primary grades have a program of activities all their own in "The Hour of the Magic Boots," in which they meet Tommy and Sally Hale who live in Brand New Town. With the help of the Story Hour Lady, seasonal songs, games, and stories, the children become acquainted with the workers of their community, the wonders of nature, rules of safety, and interesting adventures. They hear about Sammy Stamp, who traveled on a letter from China, and later learn to mail letters at their neighborhood post office. After a story about Lizzie the Hungry Steam Shovel, they visit a nearby building project.

Use Is Optional

The radio programs extend as supplementary aid to the regular classroom curriculum from the elementary grades, where at the beginning of each semester teachers are provided with a detailed outline of each program together with suggestions for additional projects and study. Use of the radio programs is purely optional and left to the discretion of the individual teacher. All broadcasts are staged during regular classroom time.

The Makers of Chicago program, one of the features of the Chicago public schools radio education activity, is designed to acquaint the children with the many national and racial groups that help to build up the character and color of the great city. Upper row—Left: This little row of singers represents several native groups originally from Europe. Right: Folk songs and music of old China are provided by these school children as part of the Makers of Chicago program. Below: And how they can sing! These young people of Chicago schools contribute the Negro spirituals and folk music to the same program, which is presented by the Radio Council of the Chicago Board of Education.

Keep Introducing New Words

The Parent

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

New Jersey

Dear Parents:

Have new words the same allure for all little children, I wonder? And is the child's eagerness to increase his vocabulary dealt with as an opportunity for parental direction rather than as a "What will he pick up next!" lament?

To take up the slack in young three year old Peter's word seeking adventures, new words are constantly introduced to him for his pleasure. Thus he has taken for his own and may be heard muttering to himself, "Dalmatian" and "dachshund."

"Pardon me for contradicting" or "Is the dessert delicious?" are samples of sentences which afford him the delight of new word experiences and merit him that attentive surprise which children so love. But no surprise, rebuke, or attention is expressed when he samples an objectionable word, and thus it is soon forgotten.

Children need not cultivate slang-ridden and slurred speech habits. English may be vivid and vital with original expression, and yet be correct. Thus, Peter and I think of new ways of saying things, talk of pretty words together, and are careful to put the final "g" on our goin's and comin's. Although his speech is resplendent with "huh" and "yeah," still the eager young intelligence which is seeking expression through speech finds me on my parental tiptoes supervising and enlarging his precious treasure of words.

(Mrs.) V. W. K.

Singing Helped, Too

Massachusetts

Dear Editor:

I was much interested in Mrs. F. C.'s letter in which she spoke of exposing very small children to the best in music, art, etc., as I had recently been doing somewhat the same thing.

During the previous month I had enjoyed the experience of acting as "foster mother" to a 20 months baby while his own mother was busy with the new baby sister.

Before Bobby came for his visit of three weeks I had pinned several fine prints over his crib which I had formerly used in my first grade for language stories. Every day I would point to each picture and make a simple statement about it. The little fellow would express much interest and attempt to imitate what I said. While he was in his high chair in the dining room he would also point to the pictures indicating that he wanted more lessons in art appreciation.

An article on the Education Page entitled "When Mother Sings" was also most helpful to me at this time. As a teacher of primary children I was accustomed to working with children of the reasoning age. When Bobby seemed fretful at taking his nap or doing other little routine tasks I recalled many songs from my first grade repertoire which appealed to him, and harmony and obedience usually followed the quiet songs.

At bedtime two or three hymns were softly sung before saying to him his little child's prayer which his mother had repeated to him since he was an infant, and which he was now beginning to say, repeating the first word distinctly.

One learns in caring for the tiny child the importance of expressing the qualities of true motherhood, namely patience, love, understanding, and gentleness; and that in proportion to our doing this does the little one reflect the atmosphere and act accordingly.

(Mrs.) E. L. H.

A Saturday Column

They Learn of Each Other's Land

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

Resources of radio, press, movies and traveling exhibitions are to be tapped to assist school teachers of Britain and France in their task of increasing knowledge of each other's country among their pupils.

This is announced in a memorandum issued by the Board of Education, which declares that by extending among the people of both countries, and especially the generation that will be growing up after the war, an understanding of each other's outlook and way of life, a bond of sympathy will be established "that will lead to mutual appreciation of the many different qualities possessed by both peoples as well as of their cultural achievements and of the spiritual values in defense of which they fight."

An account is given in the memorandum of the measures that are being taken in both countries to achieve this end. In France an exhibition van is to tour the provinces with a display of objects illustrating Great Britain and its Empire. Special lessons are to be given in the schools and publications dealing with different aspects of British life and literature are to be issued. Special programs dealing with Britain and its traditions and mode of living are also to be radiocast by French stations.

In Britain special "Entente" talks are already being radiocast to schools and the Board of Education has undertaken to issue a series of leaflets for distribution to assist teachers. Some of these will deal with such subjects as visual aids such as movies and lanterns or the provision of books on France and French newspapers or the wider development of correspondence between the children of the two countries.

Teachers are also asked to take every opportunity of using suitable material such as pictures and newspaper cuttings, dealing with the more general aspects of French life and manners which will readily appeal to all pupils whether they are studying the language or not.

In some British schools French clubs or circles have already been established and here the gramophone is playing its part in making French songs and poems more widely known to young English boys and girls.

J. A. M.

AYH Trip To Chile

The American Youth Hostel Association is planning to conduct this summer a "Pioneer Trip to Chile." Other trips outside the United States include those in Mexico, Quebec and the Gaspé Peninsula, Alaska, Nova Scotia and Newfoundland, British Columbia.

—Institute of International Education

Family Notes

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A tablet, with a pencil attached, kept on the living room table, serves as a handy bulletin board for one family. If mother is not about when the children return, and they want to go somewhere else, they leave a note telling where they went and when they will be back. If mother goes away from the house during the children's absence, and does not expect to be home before they return, she leaves a note telling where she can be found if needed.

If there are certain reminders for the children, or errands for them to do before mother's return, they are apprised of the fact by a note on the family bulletin board. Often, too, mother leaves a pleasing notice like this—"Fresh cookies in the jar," or "You may make candy if you like."

The family bulletin board is always consulted in case mother is not home when the children come in. There is always the chance that mother may have granted some special privilege along with the tasks or duties assigned.

The family bulletin board helps in keeping tabs on the busy modern family and saves time and worry.

Knowing Their School

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

What do the children know about their school? To know the teachers and principal, a few rooms, and the time bells ring is unnecessarily limited knowledge.

Have they ever seen the cellars and heating plant or the ventilation system? What type of architecture is the building and why? Have they ever been given a complete tour over the school to see the electric light system, fire prevention equipment, storage spaces, and modern appliances? If there is an up-to-date lecture hall or auditorium, do the boys and girls who gather there know about the acoustics?

Interesting things go on around children all the time and they would enjoy knowing more about them, in fact, it is part of their proper education in understanding the world in which they daily live.

How about the people who work in the school? What do they do and how? What are the secretary's duties; who plans the food in the lunch room and how many sandwiches make a noonday lunch? What are the janitor's and engineer's responsibilities all the year round? What do teachers do besides teach? Many children do not know that teachers and other members of the school force often have longer hours than the pupils.

When boys and girls understand the reason for things, the background of everyday activities, what "makes the wheels go round," in the school they attend, it becomes more their school and their responsibility. A tremendous amount of work and planning, of studying and striving, of testing and arranging equipment, facilities and schedules is behind any modern school. It is not enough to tell the children about it because they cannot understand and envision it that way. Actually show them their school, be it large or small, roof line, wall and foundation, inside and out, in its significant combination of materials and individuals and the school becomes a real and important experience in their lives.

L. L. R.

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News of Art, Music and the Theater

A Saturday Page

New Revues in London

By Harold Hobson

London

London theater managements have just received, in the fate of "Let's Mix It," a sharp reminder that it is not always light entertainments that carry most weight with the British public This revue managed to get through to the end of its first performance at the Playhouse: but this was about all. When the finale was announced, the gallery broke into open cheering. The producers lost something over £2,000 on their venture.

Nevertheless, revues continue to come thick and fast. Mr. Eric Maschwitz presents "New Faces" at the Comedy, and Mr. Leslie Henson appears with Miss Binnie Hale and Mr. Cyril Ritchard in "Up and Doing," a Firth Shephard production at the Saville. To work of Mr. Maschwitz I bring an entirely unbiased judgment. He is the author of "Balalaika," a play about Russian refugees in Paris, which ran for over a year. I thought it intellectually one of the feeblest dramas I had ever seen. On the other hand, Mr. Maschwitz also wrote a song called "These Foolish Things," which Miss Dorothy Dickson sang—an evocation in moonlight and tenuous melody of youth and romance under the linden trees—which entranced me so much that I went over and over again to see the revue in which it appeared.

In "New Faces" Mr. Maschwitz displays both sides of his talent. "A Nightingale Sang in Berkeley Square" is only a trifle, but a trifle charged with emotion and grace. A young girl (Miss Judy Campbell) in a white evening dress and a long scarf, dusk in a London square, a husky voice and a rapt look, a half-smile and shining eyes and soft music—these things are either nothing at all, or an enchantment. In this case, as in "These Foolish Things," they are an enchantment. But there is at least one item in the show which touches the lowest rung of wit and taste.

Mr. Maschwitz has noted that, though the serious stage has in the last few years produced such notable younger actors as Mr. Gielgud, Mr. Richardson, and Mr. Olivier, the world of musical comedy and revue is dominated by players like Mr. Leslie Henson, Mr. Bobby Howes, and Mr. Jack Hulbert, who were famous a quarter of a century ago. He has therefore built his show around people who have either not appeared in the West End before, or who have not yet had a big London chance. He has not discovered any talent of earth-shaking proportions, but in Miss Campbell, Miss Betty Ann Davies, Mr. Charles Hawtrey and some others, there is minor, but not negligible capacity. These young, untried people give performances that would be creditable to seasoned favorites.

"Up and Doing" is a revue of some brilliance, noteworthy for proving that even the acknowledged masters of their craft may still develop new abilities. All men have long known that Mr. Leslie Henson's face is an aquarium in itself, but hitherto his skill with the piano has been modestly concealed. Happily it is hidden no longer, but becomes in this revue the possession of delighted and astonished theatergoers. Moreover, Mr. Henson is becoming steadily more sympathetic in his style of comedy. In these days he not merely tickles the public's ribs, but shows some tendency to creep into its heart.

Mr. Cyril Ritchard, too, advances in his art. Ten years ago, in silk hat and boiled shirt, he was the indispensable jeune premier of fashionable musical comedy at the Gaiety. He danced gracefully and sang moderately well, but he seemed in those days to have little humor. Then he vanished into Australia, returning twelve months or so ago. He is now, in his own particular line, a humorist of the first order. To the clothes he used to wear with such distinction—as he occasionally does even now—he today adds a slight burlesque, appropriate to the recitation of certain types of verse, such a song as "Whitehall Warrior," which is one of the best things in "Up and Doing." He and Mr. Henson make this show one of the best revues in London.

Sculpture in Philadelphia

By Dorothy Grafly

Philadelphia

The second big international sculpture exhibition, staged indoors and out at the Philadelphia Museum of Art, to choose six sculptors for commissions for the Samuel Memorial, a succession of historical statues on the east bank of the Schuylkill River in Fairmount Park, brings to Philadelphia the work of more than 200 Americans and 16 Europeans.

Handsomely set in the gardens of the museum, and in its grand court, the display neglects no branch of the art, from ceramics through wood, stone, and bronze to metal abstractions.

Gathered with the express intention of presenting work on the basis of which sculptors may be chosen for monumental groups depicting American history, the show contains more than the usual number of studies for commission work, although it abounds, also, in innumerable little sketches, portrait busts, and torsos which, whatever their merits as sculpture, indicate little of what the individual artist might do in handling the problems of a large commission.

* * *

Most imposing single contribution is the plaster cast of Carl Milles' 18-piece fountain for Aloe Plaza in St. Louis, which combines exuberance with strength. Sportive mermaids and tritons are grouped around the central standing female and male figures of the Mississippi and the Missouri. Present are fish, large and small, under foot and in the hand. The general impression of the fountain, however, is that of a restatement of other Milles themes.

Less grand in scale, but also less reminiscent, are his two compositions, "Immigrants," lining up women with and women without babies on long fish, and installed at either side of the museum's grand stairway.

Topping the steps outdoors is another of the exhibition's impressive single contributions, a monumental study of three bears by Paul Manship.

Considering the international as proving ground for Samuel Memorial commissions, the work of Warren Wheelock deserves particular attention. He is represented by three studies, all of memorial character, and all pertaining to outstanding Americans. The "Lincoln" is rendered peculiarly sculpturesque by massing in a shawl as he sits his horse. "George Washington at Valley Forge," on the other hand, is a wind-swept figure, with massive angles of cloak blown backward; while "Walt Whitman," with upraised hands and jovial face, is rough-hewn also with emphasis on angles. What interests one most is the degree of characterization achieved through the actual manipulation of the forms, and the coupling of an imaginative approach with an historical statue.

Two general trends make themselves felt in the exhibition as a whole. One is a somewhat heavy handling of forms, suggesting modern German influence; the other deriving from French moderns, lighter, more clever, but superficial. Running through the show, also, is the strong leaning toward stone as a medium, but often without the technical knowledge of carving that should render the choice effective. Far too many of the figures are hacked or pocked; and far too many undigested in shaping of forms.

Even subject matter and titles seem to run in styles, the present predilection being for "Peace," "Unity," or "Labor." To a surprising extent, the artists conceive their groups in much the same convention, with crudely shaped heads or figures, sometimes man and woman, sometimes single figures, and sometimes the family.

* * *

An entirely different trend is that toward the abstract. Approaching the experiment from opposite directions are Wallace Kelly, who offers an abstract composition in angles, couched in terms of plaster, and Alexander Calder, who veers away from the static in choice of materials to create two "Mobiles." Both move, but while one is a wind-driven composition of propeller-like blades of black metal, the other is motorized. Attaching blue discs, and three irregularly shaped metal cut-outs in red, white, and blue to a board, Calder connects the parts with a drawn-out spring. Discs and cut-outs revolve at different speeds, while the spring also vibrates, thus bringing to the entire composition a peculiar tridimensional quality induced through motion.

It is in the presence of such work that one wonders whether we are now on the verge of creating an entirely new art, for which at present there is no word—an art dependent upon modern inventions and materials, and developing the potentialities of speed and light.

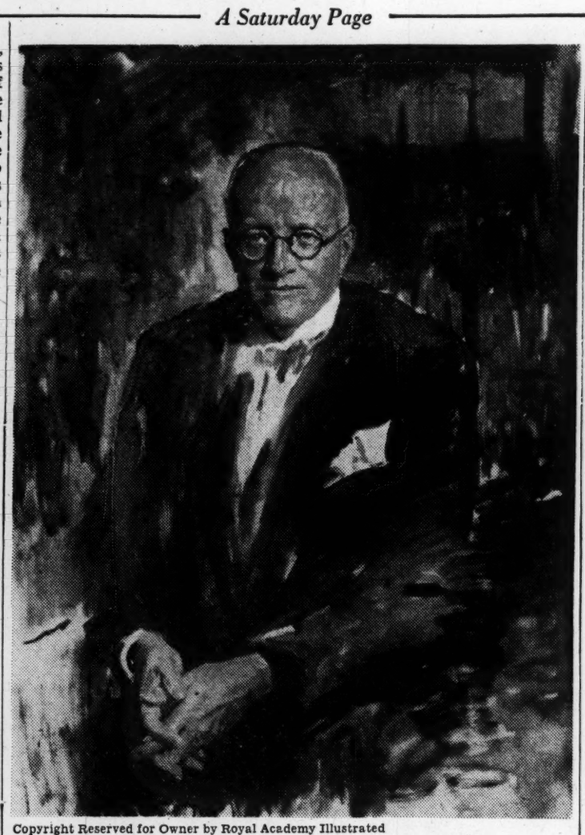
Wood is another favored medium, but, like stone, it suffers in some of the exhibits from poor craftsmanship. There are, however, in the present exhibition two notable contributions: Chaim Gross' playful, acrobatic flow of bodies in "Mother and Child at Play," and Margaret Brassler Kane's admirable composite relief depicting "The Progress of Changing Man."

* * *

While crudity in the handling of the human form is often apparent, it is balanced by another type of simplification, the sculptor's effort to express emotion through unified flow of massed form. This trend achieves its greatest success in such figures as "Invocation" by Hugo Robus, Archipenko's "Moses," and Wharton Esherick's "Oblivion."

Then there are the basically charming or amusing pieces that have little or nothing to do with historical statue possibilities on the river bank, but that add greatly to the lift of the show. Outstanding in this group are such delightful bits of polychrome nonsense as Eugenie Gershoy's "High Wheeler" and "Equestrienne," or Russell Barnett Aitken's "Hitch Hiker," a centaur taking a girl for a ride.

But as against these, and weighing heavily in the balance as pertinent to the purpose of the exhibition, are the many monumental works, some sketches, but others models for actually completed jobs. In the latter category are the plaster working models for Robert Laurent's "Spanning the Continent" and Maurice Sterne's "Liberating the Peoples," now in place in the Samuel Memorial, as well as Sidney Waugh's "The Heavens," for the Buhl Planetarium, Pittsburgh; "Northern and Southern Mail Delivery," two reliefs by Edmund Amateis for the Federal Court, Philadelphia; reliefs by Donald De Lue for the same building and by Concetta Scaravaglioni for the Apex building in Washington, and an impressive female standing figure of "Justice" by Romauld Kraus.



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"Sir Hugh Walpole," by R. G. Eves, R. A.

The Royal Academy

By Jan Gordon

London

The war has not diminished either the enthusiasm of the younger artists or the interest of the public. Only a few days ago a dealer told me that in spite of the considerably diminished amount of publicity, due to restriction of space in the newspapers, not for several years has there been so much spontaneous attendance at the exhibitions of contemporary painters. There was natural curiosity as to the effect on this year's Academy at Burlington House. Other factors also were present; would the big charity show of the United Artists, bringing together all schools under the Academy roof, loosen some of the prejudices of the Academy against the experimental schools and those of the younger artists against the Academy.

The latter has to a certain extent happened. As a friendly gesture Wilson Steer, O. M., Professor Brown, and Dr. D. S. McColl have all sent in small contributions, which indicate good will without taking up too much room. Though they certainly are not youngsters, being the die-hards of the New English Art Club, the gesture is generous. But whether, if they had sent in these works incognito, any of them would have been accepted is doubtful, for although the water color by Steer, the flower piece by Brown, and the self-portrait by MacColl are painted with all their skill, they are not "jury" works by any means.

* * *

The majority of the Academicians themselves seem a little sotto voce. Eighteen have not sent in at all, others have either not sent in their full allowance or have contributed small, comparatively unimportant works. Apart from a large piece by Algernon Newton, only Dame Laura Knight, with her abounding vitality and painter's prowess, has a striking picture of size, "January 1940," a ploughed field under snow which strongly emphasizes the perspective of the furrows and a land-girl with horse-plough. But the compositional problems do not seem quite subtle or complex enough to warrant its six-foot breadth.

Sir John Lavry has a fine large study of a horsewoman, "Idonia in Morocco," in umbers, but it seems to have been painted in 1900. The most massive landscape in the show, R. O. Dunlop's "Loading Barges, Mersea Island," has been recently exhibited at the Lefevre Gallery. His adjacent portrait, "Rosalind Iden as Ophelia," is the most sensitive piece of portraiture he has done. The largest portrait, "H. H. The Maharaja of Nabha," by A. R. Thompson, is a fine piece of coppery color, and good in character, but like the largest nude, "Cornish Venus," by A. K. Lawrence, the effect is neither quite like that of a modelled picture or of a flat decoration and this is rather disturbing. The portrait of Sir Hugh Walpole is a brisk piece of character painting by R. G. Eves, the first artist to be appointed for official portraiture by the War office.

* * *

For the most striking works we have once more to go back to the old timer Augustus John, who after his resignation two years ago, has been persuaded to return to the fold. His portraits are easily the best here, especially that of "H. S. Goodheart-Rendle," the president of the Institute of British Architects, full of keenly seen humanity, stated with decision. His "Blue Cineraria" is also the best flower piece of the exhibition.

A. J. Munnings has two race studies, "Jockeys at the Start," interesting in composition, and interesting in showing how much the placing of a tone and color can effect the content of a picture. They are similar in conception and design, but No. 2 has far more energy than No. 1, merely because a gray is substituted in the first for a brown in the second.

The deficiency in thrust by the Academicians this year should have given some of the youngsters a chance, and indeed a record number, over 15,000 pictures, were submitted. Here would have been just the opportunity to assert oneself. But one never knows what kind of hand the jury has laid on such possibilities. A show of "accepteds but not hung" is being arranged at Bournemouth, and till one has seen that, comment on what youth might have done may be unjust.

* * *

For though quite a number more than usual of non-members and newcomers have been hung, there is nothing of very immediate high interest, although the material is bright and looks promising for the future. Edward Le Bas, with a very well completed "Café Scene," owing quite a lot to the Renoir-Bonnard school, and James Fitton, who has an elusive character and a seductive sense of color all his own, are outstanding. "Studio Composition," by Robert H. Barnes; "Clown's Dressing Room," by Henry Hoyland, and "Dressing Room," by Dorothy King, are also successful compositions in telling color. In tempera, Louisa Hodgson once more stands out with the enigmatically titled "The Sinking of S. S. Goodwood."

In water color and drawing, though the standard is well kept up, with even a freshening of contemporary interest, there is very little to make one stop and take a deep breath of surprised delight.

In sculpture, however, the four marine groups, in green bronze, for the monuments to Jellicoe and Beatty, designed by Sir Edwin Lutyens, P. R. A., for Trafalgar Square, are composed with great dash and vigor, and must rank high among the major exhibits of the show. As exhibited, the two groups by W. McMillan, R. A., make a rather more effective showing than those by Charles Wheeler, the new R. A., but this does not necessarily mean that when placed in situ, and with the waters gushing, the impression will be confirmed.

Abbey Theater Prize Play

By J. J. Hayes

Dublin

Last summer, the Abbey Theater held a playwriting competition and the winner was Elizabeth Connor. "Mount Prospect," a dramatization of her novel, had its première on April 22.

It is one of the most compelling plays ever staged by the Abbey. Its central figure is a widow, Mrs. Kennefick, who, by her husband's will, has been given practically complete control over her two step-children, a man of 30 and a girl of 24, as well as of her own 22-year-old son. Their home is Mount Prospect and the will leaves it to all four equally, on condition that all live there for at least six months each year.

Rather slow in the early stages, the play begins to move with relentless rapidity in the second scene. By that time, Mrs. Kennefick has taken complete command over everybody and everything. Nothing the step-children do is right, but her own son can do no wrong. She succeeds in making life generally unpleasant for the two elder members of the household while she justifies her every act and word as part of her duty.

As the play progresses and this woman becomes more and more domineering, one feels that she is courting disaster. The elder son falls in love with a girl and intends to marry her in defiance of Mrs. Kennefick's objections. The marriage, however, becomes impossible when it transpires that the girl has been seduced by the younger son, who now becomes the prospective husband under compulsion. This incident is the pivot on which the course of the play subsequently turns. Tragedy eventually overtakes Mount Prospect, but in a manner that is wholly unexpected. It leaves Mrs. Kennefick crushed and broken but still clinging to her snobbery.

Ria Mooney, as Mrs. Kennefick, had the most difficult task of her career, but she fulfilled every demand. She displayed marvellous versatility in the quick-change moods. Her facial expression and her every move were eloquent of Mrs. Kennefick's real feelings, even as, with voice and tone, she conveyed the opposite. A terrific role magnificently played.

Of an excellent supporting cast, Denis O'Dea, as the stepson, had a part that was also exacting and he got out of it every ounce it contained. F. J. McCormick, as a casual character of the man-about-town kind, gave a most delightful portrait. His two brief appearances were like bursts of sunshine in an electrically charged atmosphere that promised to explode at any minute. The play was well staged by Francis Dermody.

Tribute to Schelling

By Pitts Sanborn

New York

A particularly favorable opportunity to gain a fairly comprehensive idea of the achievement of an American composer was provided in Carnegie Hall on the evening of May 14 by the concert in memory of Ernest Schelling, who latterly, at least, was better known as composer and conductor than as pianist. Only three of his compositions were on the program, but they typified his work at different periods of his creative activity and in different kinds.

To open the concert there was the "Légende symphonique," written in 1904, and brought out under the direction of Artur Nikisch in Berlin in 1906. Though this visionary legend of "lands unknown and far, of realms long lost, of kingdoms unattained," is lacking in neither thematic character nor atmosphere, its romanticism has faded under the ordeal of the years.

* * *

Next in the Schelling panorama came the "Suite variée," and last, "A Victory Ball." Now, "A Victory Ball," inscribed "To the memory of an American soldier" and inspired by certain verses of Alfred Noyes' poem, has been regarded, and probably with justice, as Schelling's most important contribution to music, except possibly the variations for piano and orchestra, "Impressions from an Artist's Life," and it is too familiar to need more than a mention. It dates from 1923.

The "Suite variée," on the other hand, was completed in 1935. It is, however, an orchestral version of the "Divertimento" for strings with piano obbligato, composed 10 years earlier. Not the date, though, but the kind is what matters. The seven pieces constituting the suite range far and wide, from an initial "Evocation catalane," reminiscent of a visit made by Schelling with the Spanish composer Granados to the popular quarter of Barcelona, where they heard Spanish gypsy music and saw that famous dancer, Pastora Imperia.

This introductory number is exceedingly effective, but so is the concluding item of the group. Its whole title runs: "The Last Flight. (Aviation Field, October, 1918.) An episode of the close of the Great War." (Schelling himself was a major of infantry.) This is a really remarkable example of the music that may be termed either imitative or illustrative, and as such bears comparison well with Honegger's famous locomotive piece, "Pacific 231." The other items, if less important, are all expert and agreeable.

To make the program striking and attractive in another way (The proceeds of the concert are to establish an Ernest Schelling Fund for artists in distress) a solo pianist and a solo soprano figured as special attractions. They were Robert Casadésus and Lily Pons. The French pianist was heard in Liszt's A major Concerto, which, once a staple of the repertory, is hardly ever performed here now. Mr. Casadésus brought to it the requisite virtuosity, the orchestra supported him well, and so the Aladdin's Cave quality supplied by the magician Liszt was successfully evoked. Frederick Stock, the regular conductor of the Chicago Symphony Orchestra, conducting the orchestra of the Philharmonic-Symphony, discharged his duties with signal ability.

Mme. Pons, who had sung the day before at the World's Fair, was scarcely audible in her first number, Fauré's lovely song "Les Roses d'Ispahan." Naturally she made more effect with the high staccati of the Bell Song from "Lakmé" (taken at breakneck speed). And then she generously augmented her offering with Bishop's "Lo! Here The Gentle Lark" and "Caro nome" from "Rigoletto." The Bishop lyric fared best on an occasion that was by no means brilliant in the vocal annals of the chic little singer.

* * *

A noteworthy voice from South Africa was made known here on the evening of May 15 in a recital at the Three Arts Club. Eileen Borwick, a soprano from Johannesburg, had been not only a church singer there but the musical critic of the Rand Daily Mail and the Johannesburg Sunday Times. For her American début she offered a program that ranged from Purcell to Richard Hageman, including the Countess' "Dove sono" from "The Marriage of Figaro," a group of lyrics in French, another group in German, and a group in English.

Miss Borwick's voice is a pure soprano of brilliant timbre, uncommonly even throughout its ample range, well schooled, and controlled with intelligence and musical feeling. The aria from "Figaro" gave impressive proof of the quality of her equipment, and in the smaller pieces, whether the language was French, German, or English, there were sympathetic understanding of the several styles and a high degree of polish in the delivery. Commendable piano accompaniments were played by Ruth Elizabeth Melcher.

At the Center Theater Fortune Gallo's San Carlo Opera Company has done so well that the two short supplementary series of performances are announced, the regular engagement being now over. A delightful event of the last days was a matinée of "Martha," followed by "Viennese Ballet," done to music selected from the Johann Strauss treasury. Dropping Italian and a valiant but ineffectual attempt at French, the Gallo forces this time turned to English and really succeeded in making the words understood. Without the help of any outstanding voices, they also furnished such an excellent ensemble that the performance as a whole went capitally.

Royal Scottish Academy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Edinburgh

The 114th exhibition of the Royal Scottish Academy is one of the best balanced shows it has held for years, and includes a great variety of style and outlook. Invited works and loans from public and private collections, which usually are an important feature, have been omitted this year owing to transport difficulties and the cost of insurance. Nevertheless the show is one of high quality.

This year members have been allowed to exhibit four works each, one of which might be retrospective. The effect is interesting, and has resulted in the hanging of some pictures on a larger scale than is customary today.

The Guthrie Award for the best work shown by a young Scottish artist goes to Scott Sutherland. His "Labor Vincit," on view in the Sculpture Hall, is a vital and promising exhibit. Thomas Whalen, another young Scottish sculptor, formerly a ship's carpenter, shows four carvings executed with charm and skill. Phyllis Bone, the well-known animal sculptor, is represented by "Tiger Running," the original of which is in Aberdeen Art Gallery.

Among the painters, the president — Sir George Pirie — shows four pictures, his "Mother Cat" being the finest work he has shown for years. Dominating one end of the large central gallery is John Duncan's "The Blond Beast—Force and Reason," and at the other end is Henry Lintot's "Autumn Festival." This artist also has four panels for an Edinburgh bank hung in the Architectural Room.

David Foggie's "The Crescent in War Time," with its simplicity and atmospheric charm, is by far the best picture on exhibition inspired by war conditions. William McTaggart, namesake and grandson of the Scottish Impressionist painter, has four interesting landscapes. His work is outstanding among the younger men.

This year's R. S. A. has been described as a Cavalcade of Scottish painting in the last 50 years, and the description is a good one.

The Paris Salon of 1940

By Ann Cardwell

Paris

Three art exhibits combined to make what was given the name of the Paris Salon of 1940, held in the Palace Chaillot during April. The co-operating groups were the Salon d'Automne, the Société des Artistes Décorateurs, and the Salon des Tuileries. The number of exhibitors is much below what it would have been under normal circumstances but still amounts to over 500, some 90 of them women, who have on display and sale more than 700 pictures, pieces of statuary, and decorative art objects. That is quite enough to make any visitor who has an interest in modern art developments spend a good two hours wandering through the long, splendidly lighted halls.

The artists, though all are working in France, include citizens of 18 different countries, not to mention those from France's colonial possessions. At least five of the exhibitors are Americans, several are Japanese, two are refugees from Germany, several are from Poland and Czechoslovakia, two or three are English. And it may be said that in no case need their countrymen apologize for the showing.

* * *

There are no particularly new trends to be found among the painters. There is next to nothing dealing with the war. The subjects are the usual landscapes, flower compositions, portraits. There are few marine scenes. The best of them, in this visitor's opinion, is the work of a Frenchwoman, who has given us the sea in its brightest, sunniest mood.

There are very few canvases that even approach the surrealist style. The majority are more or less faithful to actuality and we are not called upon to solve puzzles. Of course, as on all such occasions, there are some pictures that make one feel that the painter had more zeal than talent or understanding. On the other hand, France's best known painters of today are represented, and they are a goodly number.

Of the Americans, Harold English attracts attention with his portrait study of two girls knitting, called "Jeunes Tricoteuses."

There are a few good etchings and woodcuts, and several pen-and-ink drawings that are worthy of mention. Water colors have little space. Those of Pierre Neol are the only ones I recall, Oriental in subject, well handled and interesting.

The illustrators have a section that repays examination. Among the various groups those of Mariette Lydis for "Tartuffe," done in black-and-white, and Jacqueline Verly's colored ones for a tale of St. Genevieve.

* * *

The sculptors come off well. There is much good work in bronze, stone, and terra cotta; excellent figures and portrait heads by Dejean and Gimond and various others of equal name. And doubtless all visitors stop to admire the bronze figure of a chubby, wide-eyed child done by a Uruguayan, and a charming woman's head in terra cotta by the American Mariette Mills.

Wood is not so favored a material as bronze, plaster, and stone. But there are a few life-size figures, some smaller ones, and a large wall piece is bas-relief. Wood is left rather to the decorative arts, and the furniture and dining-room accessories are both original and lovely. There is little of the perpendicular lines of yesterday. Instead the lines curve, and the eye follows them easily, with no feeling of abruptness. A beautiful sideboard in rich, dark brown with its elegant flowing lines trimmed or rather outlined in gold, is one of the best examples. Several handsome screens, likewise in tones of brown, are a delight to look upon. Their designs recall the Russian, though no other colors than these many shades of brown are used.

* * *

The ceramics are exquisite. Some of the objects have all the quality of age's patina. The reds and blues and greens and grays are soft without being dull or lifeless. Shapes are graceful and at the same time adapted to use. A set of plates in palest gray with shell decoration in color, each plate bearing a different design, particularly attracted attention. Another case holds a fascinating exhibit of old Montmartre pottery.

In the cases of the jewelry designers there is no fine filigree work; nothing intricate. The brooches and pins and rings and buckles are of simple, large pieces of gold or other metal. Mass and not delicacy is the keynote.

And nobody who likes books leaves the exhibits without studying the work of the bookbinders who are displaying. There are those who follow classic and conservative traditions and there are others who have thrown tradition to the wind and experiment with all manner of design and color combinations.

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Harvard Athlete Has Colorful Four-Year Career—Coast Youngsters Shine

Torbie Macdonald Can Mark Many Highlights in Sports

By Gordon Campbell

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Torbie Macdonald's four-year athletic career may not have approached either its end or its climax at Harvard this afternoon, but the personable former Medford High School star will probably count his afternoon's activities as one of the high spots of his collegiate life.

First of all, Torbie entered one of the Crimson's traditional contests with Yale, the 47th annual track meet held in the Stadium. And, secondly, he joined the line-up against another favorite Harvard rival, Dartmouth, in a baseball game on Soldiers Field.

It would likely be hard for the curly-haired athlete to pick out the most exciting point of his whole athletic career, for Torbie has had many climactic moments. He can recall the thrill he received when he was elected captain of the Medford High track team, and when he was chosen to lead the Phillips Andover baseball team. He can also recall when he scored the Crimson freshmen's two touchdowns against Yale four years ago, and the momentous occasion three years later when he was elected captain of the varsity football team.

Probably it is difficult for Macdonald to differentiate in his feelings between being named leader of the varsity eleven and being made a member of the Harvard-Yale track team which competed against Oxford-Cambridge in England last summer. The trip to England, plus a visit to a war-tensed Europe, stand out most in his memory, but it will likely be for his association with the gridiron for which he will be remembered.

Torbie would, as likely as not, have just as much trouble distinguishing the sport he would rather have performed this afternoon if only one were possible, for as much as he likes track, he likes baseball even more. Yet the lure of a meet with Yale is so strong that he would find a choice difficult to make.

Ever since he was a freshman, Macdonald has wanted to play baseball, but spring football has interfered. He would play spring football with Dick Harlow, however, and still be ready for track. Making the baseball team after failing to report until nearly midseason, though, was out of the question.

As a freshman, Torbie was outstanding. He combined spring practice and track with baseball, and managed to pound out an average of .418 in 12 games. He played right field, hitting heavily, including a home run, a triple, and two doubles. This season he has played regularly except for the past few weeks when he was out of competition by an injury.

Injuries, by the way, have played a prominent part in Macdonald's career at Harvard. They kept him out of the Army and Davidson football games his sophomore year, but cleared up in time for him to be the Crimson's most consistent ground grainer as Clint Frank's previously undefeated Yale team went down to a 13-6 defeat. Later in his same sophomore year, he pulled in the New England Relays, Harvard's first outdoor track meet, and was incapacitated for the season.

In his junior year, Torbie played every game for Harlow, completing the season by making a seemingly impossible pass catch in the end zone for Harvard's lone touchdown as the Crimson defeated Yale 7-0. The catch was all the more astounding when it is considered that the game was played in rain and mud at the Yale Bowl. This junior year saw him also do well in track, the highlight coming when he won the 220 in the Yale meet to insure himself a place on the combined Harvard-Yale track team.

This year saw him leading the football team, but it proved to be an unfortunate year for him. An injury sustained in practice kept him on the sidelines most of the season, although he did return for the game with the Elis. To Torbie's regret, he was unable to stop the Blue from winning, 20-7. He did, however, have the satisfaction of scoring Harvard's only touchdown.

This afternoon, the likeable youngster was due to run the dashes for Coach Jaakko Mikkola and then patrol centerfield for Coach Floyd Stahl.

When the afternoon's events have been written into the record books, one thing may be certain. The track and baseball teams of Harvard may not have counted victories for their efforts, but the name of Torbert Macdonald will be written high among those who have given their best for the Crimson.

Feller Nominated For Valuable Player Award

By the Associated Press

The first straw vote of the current baseball season, taken today in an empty phone booth, nominated a big kid named Robert William Andrew Feller for the American League's most valuable player.

This may seem a trifle early to delve into the subject, but first impressions count and this Feller fellow unquestionably made the best first impression. That was a no-hit pitching spectacle in the season's opening game, remember?

He still is making unforgettable impressions.

Scattered Hits

In a night game at St. Louis last night he pitched and batted the Cleveland Indians to a 3-2 decision over the Browns, allowing only seven scattered hits, striking out nine batters and helping himself to the first home run of his major league career.

Rapid Robert's latest apple might have been even brighter except that an error by third baseman Ken Keltner let St. Louis have a run in the first inning. Rip Radcliff, who is finding elbow room among the league's leading hitters, doubled home the Browns' other run in the eighth after George McQuinn singled.

Feller Homer

In between these two tallies the Indians wrapped up the runs that won the game. Feller's homer tied the score in the third and in the fourth two doubles and a single added two more.

The victory raised Feller into possession, possibly permanent, of the junior circuit's pitching lead with six wins and two losses. Besides his no-hitter, Feller has pitched one three-hit game (no hits until the seventh inning) and one four-hit contest.

In another night game, the major league's third in two nights, the New York Giants defeated the Boston Bees 8-1. The affair not only introduced nocturnal baseball to Manhattan, but to most of the Giant players because the club had refused previously even to play night games on the road.

Gumbert's Fifth

The Giants had beginners' good fortune, maybe, but they also had power—13 hits, including three home runs—and pitching, a four-hit job that was Harry Gumbert's fifth victory.

The weather was chill and damp, no doubt accounting in some part for the disappointing turnout of 22,000, approximately 2,500 less than the Browns drew in their St. Louis opening of night ball.

A pitching performance that rivalled Feller's and one of the best mound duels of the spring were provided in the Chicago White Sox 2-1 decision over the Detroit Tigers. John Rigney permitted just three hits and fanned six. In seven of the nine frames he retired the Tigers in order. One of the two innings he didn't was the fourth, when Charley Gehringer and Hank Greenberg doubled in succession for a run.

Rigney's efforts were nearly matched by Tommy Bridges, who held Chicago to three hits in seven innings before giving way to a pinch hitter. He lost the game in the fourth when the Sox loaded the sacks on a single and two walks and Larry Rosenthal singled two runs across. It was Chicago's fifth straight triumph.

These were the day's only major league games.

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Sports Around the Hub

All events on the local collegiate calendar next week give way before the I. C. 4-A. outdoor track and field championships to be held in Harvard Stadium on Friday and Saturday. Chief hope of the Ivy League colleges will be carried by Yale, winner of the Heptagonal Meet a week ago by a substantial margin. Penn State and Pittsburgh will probably be matched in a duel for the team title for the East, while California represents the best from the West.

On Monday at Belmont Country Club, 36 of New England's best golfers, both amateur and professional, will compete for five qualifying places for the national open golf championship to be played June 6-8 at Canterbury Golf Club in Cleveland, Ohio. Only Harold (Jug) McSpaden, professional at Winchester, has been exempted from playing in the qualifying round.

* * *

Although many favorites are beginning to be heard for the national open, one of the best is Jimmy Demaret, the smiling Houston pro who did so well on the professionals' winter circuit just completed. Demaret's victory in the Masters' tournament at Augusta should rank him as a prime favorite, and should he be on his game that first full week in June, he will take a lot of beating.

* * *

This afternoon, the 13th annual Massachusetts interscholastic invitation tournament was due to be held in Winchester. Nineteen high schools including Belmont, Boston Latin, Brockton, Brookline, Dorchester, Fitchburg, Haverhill, Lexington, Malden, Melrose, Needham, North Quincy, Quincy, Roxbury, Salem, Waltham, and Winchester entered 89 players.

* * *

Ed Doherty, the new public relations man at Fenway Park, has edited an attractive and highly instructive folder on the Red Sox. It is constructed along the same lines as publicity destributed for several years by the Cincinnati Reds and Chicago Cubs. Doherty's "Ramblings" interest both the fan and the newspaperman.

* * *

"Ramblings" is described as the official organ of the Red Sox and Editor Doherty invites fans to write in with suggestions and questions. It is his job to try to keep all visitors happy, which can be quite a job.

* * *

Fans who hold seats in the right field end of the Fenway Park grandstand may now enter from Van Ness Street, as well as Jersey Street. This new entrance should decrease the pre-game congestion on Jersey Street and also relieve the pressure of a capacity crowd leaving the park.

* * *

Hollis Cranmer, home-club favorite, won the first Bay State Class B golf championship at the Blue Hill Country Club, Canton, yesterday, defeating Walter Dray of the George Wright course, 2 up.

American League

Team	Won	Lost	P.C.
Boston	19	8	.704
Cleveland	19	10	.655
Detroit	15	14	.517
Chicago	14	16	.467
Washington	13	17	.433
Philadelphia	12	16	.429
St. Louis	11	16	.407
New York	11	17	.393

Results May 24

Chicago 2, Detroit 1.
Cleveland 3, St. Louis 2.

National League

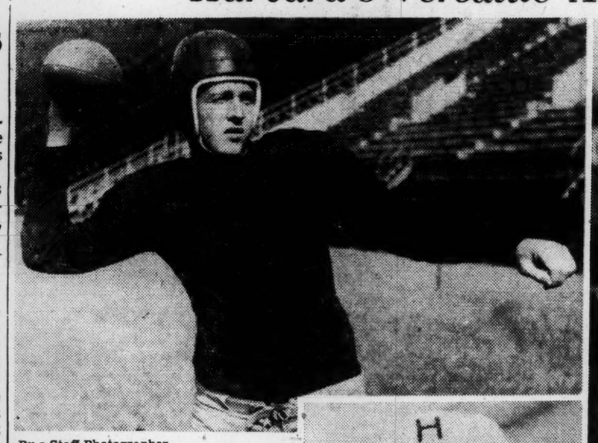
Team	Won	Lost	P.C.
Cincinnati	18	8	.692
Brooklyn	18	8	.692
New York	16	11	.593
Chicago	17	13	.567
Philadelphia	11	13	.458
St. Louis	10	17	.370
Boston	8	16	.333
Pittsburgh	6	18	.250

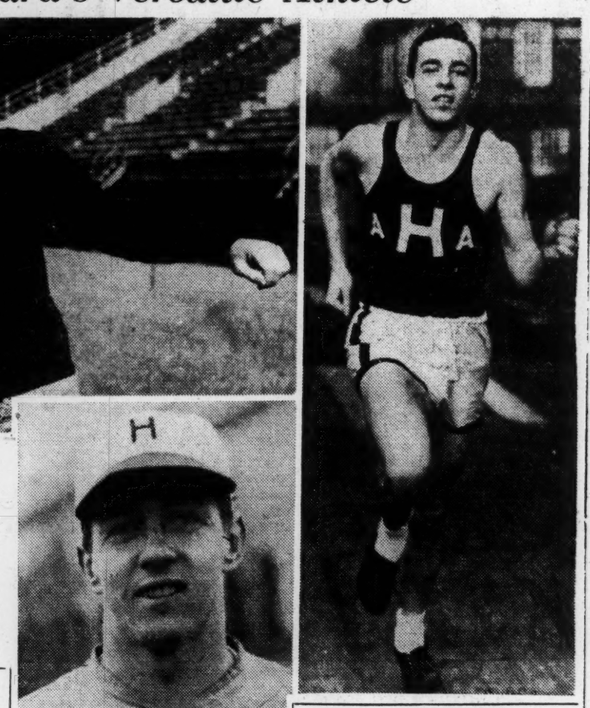
Result May 24

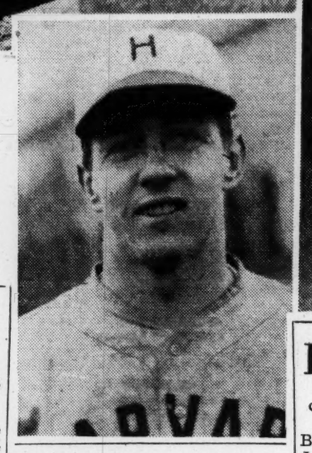
New York 8, Boston 1.
(Other games postponed.)

Diana Bolling, expert both in archery and skeet shooting, is a sister of Patricia Bolling, distinguished horeswoman.

Harvard's Versatile Athlete







By a Staff Photographer

Torbie Macdonald will have won three major letters at Harvard this year by the time he is graduated in June. Last fall he captained the football team, and this spring he is combining track and baseball. This afternoon Torbie faced Yale in the 47th annual track meet, and then changed to his baseball uniform to patrol centerfield against Dartmouth in baseball.

20 Iowans To Graduate From Sport Teams

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

IOWA CITY—The process of graduation will make alumni of 20 University of Iowa major letter winners who were members of 1939-40 athletic teams.

They are among the seniors who receive degrees at commencement June 3 and in their ranks are several of the greatest of Hawkeye athletes.

Heading the parade is Nile Clarke Kinnick, Jr., of Omaha, Neb., all-American halfback and winner of practically every major football award of 1939 as well as the designation as No. 1 athlete of the year.

George, Kantor Go

From the championship baseball teams will go Jim George of Dubuque, the Big Ten's most valuable player of 1938 and Iowa's leading batter and outfielder. Andy Kantor, second baseman from Missouri Valley who won the 1940 Big Ten medal, also will receive a degree.

The swimming team loses its co-captain, Al Armbruster of Kansas City, Mo., and Charles Bremer of St. Louis, Mo., while the track losses include Cameron Campbell of Iowa City, Ed Elliott of Fort Madison, and Merlin Erickson of Waukon, distance runners.

Erwin Prasse, nine-letter man, and Harold Haub, star pitcher, will complete their competition but will not receive degrees in June.

Others Listed

Additional graduating athletes are Kenneth Bastian of Fort Dodge, basketball; Wally Bergstrom of Olds, football; Russell Busk of Clinton, football; Carl Conrad of Fonda, football; Ed Gerber of St. Louis, Mo., swimming; Jim Hoak of Des Moines, golf; Fred Hohenhorst of Chicago, Ill., baseball and basketball; Clarence Kemp of Waterloo, wrestling; Roy Lipoti of Jersey City, N. J., gymnastics; Ed McLain of Waukautosa, Wis., football; Philip Millen of Gilman, wrestling, and Bob Sandler of Des Moines, tennis.

By-Plays

By George M. R. Holmes

Yale Is on Top

As the Harvard and Yale athletes met in track and field competition today within the Harvard Stadium, this observer wondered when Harvard would begin to salvage for the season against its traditional rival, Yale. The Yale varsity athletes had had things pretty much their own way in major competition up to today.

Last fall the Eli started the present curriculum with a surprising 20-to-7 upset victory in football. The Crimson eleven was not rated highly in the East, but it had been granted favor by most of the gridiron experts in pre-game forecasts. Yale ignored forecasts and proceeded to maltreat the Harvard sophomores.

During the winter months the Eli continued to take honors, and going into the meet today the Harvards had lost all four major events. Yale dunked the Harvard swimmers by a 55-to-20 score, took both hockey games by scores of 4 to 2 and 5 to 1, and added basketball prestige with two straight, 55-52, 52-42.

After today there are only two chances left, baseball and crew. If the Crimson falters today, the chances really should be rated as only one, since the Eli is a marked favorite to take at least two out of three in the baseball. Only the crew remains more than a mere hope, and that, too, could be shattered somewhat if Cornell outraces the Crimson on Lake Cayuga this afternoon.

* * *

Frank Blair, Williston baseball captain in 1876, contributed some interesting background to the Academy Bulletin regarding baseball. It being the hundredth anniversary, he wrote an interesting account of the introduction of the curve ball. He told of learning how to curve a ball from a Yale player in '76 and teaching the Williston pitcher, William Dennison of Roylton, Vt., how to use it. According to his records, it was the first time a curve ball had been used in preparatory school competition.

* * *

Some years back New England was quite a famous track and field center. In those days, Harvard-Yale, the New Englands, and the I. C. 4 A meets were attended by gatherings of 10,000 and upward. Recent years have found the attendances fewer than the numbers of athletes competing.

Next Friday and Saturday the 64th meet of the I. C. A. A. A. is booked in the Harvard Stadium after a lapse of several seasons, and it will be interesting to see if there is going to be a revival of spectator interest. Many contend that the successive triumphs in this meet by California colleges discouraged New Englanders.

California is sending one college team this year, the Bruins. Unfortunately no one team in the East seems to have the balance of the visiting Californians, and there is a better than even chance that honors will return again to the coast. Beginning with 1920, the East has won the I.C 4 A. title exactly four times beginning with 1920. Apparently the Californians do not cross the country unless they intend to take the honors.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today A Year Ago

Bob Feller pitched Cleveland to 11-0 victory over Boston Red Sox, allowing only one hit and fanning 10.

Five Years Ago

W. Lawson Little, Jr., won British amateur golf title for second straight year, defeating Dr. William Tweddell, one up, in 36-hole final.

Here and There

Gathered From Associated Press Reports

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Martyn Buxby, Miami Beach, Fla., and Jack Mahoney, New York, experienced little difficulty in winning their way into the men's singles finals of the Connecticut State tennis championships here yesterday.

Mahoney defeated the defending champion, Chauncey D. Steele, New York, 6—1, 6—4, while Buxby eliminated Frank Froeling, Chicago, 6—1, 6—2.

Gracyn Wheeler, Santa Monica, Calif., and Louise Raymond of New York gained the women's singles final. Miss Wheeler put out Emily Lincodn, Boston, the Massachusetts champion, by 6—0, 7—5, while Miss Raymond was carried to three sets in defeating Mrs. Marta Andrade, New York, 2—6, 6—2, 6—3.

* * *

NEW YORK—William F. Grant, president of the American Hockey Association, announced that the league meeting scheduled to be held at St. Paul Sunday morning had been postponed until June 23. The adoption of the 1940-41 schedule is the principal business to be transacted.

* * *

BLOOMFIELD, N. J.—Shaving six strokes from the Forest Hill Field Club par of 70, Craig Wood of Winged Foot, a former Forest Hill pro, yesterday took the lead in the opening round of the Metropolitan open golf championship. Wood's 33 out and 31 back equaled the course record of 64 established in a one-day tournament last year by Maurice O'Connor of Branch Brook.

* * *

EVANSTON, Ill.—Behind another display of its long-famed "balanced power," Michigan bid for a fourth straight Big Ten outdoor track and field championship yesterday by qualifying 19 men for Saturday's finals of the 40th Western Conference championships.

Indiana, which had 13 athletes eligible for the finals after the afternoon's 10 preliminary tests, was rated a chance to snap the Michigan victory string.

* * *

SPRINGFIELD, Mass. — The powerful Rhode Island State Rams made a strong initial bid for their fourth consecutive New England intercollegiate track and field championship title yesterday by qualifying 14 representatives in the 11 trial events decided at Springfield College.

Only one meet record was broken during the chilly action, which wound up with Holy Cross retaining 13 starters for Saturday's finals, Boston College nine, Bowdoin seven, Amherst and Maine six, Tufts five, Bates, Brown, M. I. T. and New Hampshire four, Northeastern and Wesleyan two and Springfield one.

The new mark was established by Bob (Biffer) Bennett, of Maine, when he led the hammer throwing qualifiers with a toss of 183ft. 10in.

* * *

Indianapolis—Louis Tomei of Van Nuys, Calif., and George Connor of San Bernardino, Calif., yesterday became the seventeenth and eighteenth drivers to quaify for the Indianapolis motor speedway 500-mile race on May 30.

Rain and cold weather again plagued the drivers in their efforts to prepare for the speed classic.

* * *

Middlebury, Vt. — Middlebury College announced several changes in its coaching staff for next year, the chief one calling for Samuel Guarnaccia of Wakefield, Mass., to replace John Nash as freshman football coach.

Nash, who also was mentor of the varsity hockey and baseball teams, will leave the staff this June. George Akerstrom, who has been line coach, will take over the hockey duties, and ohn J. Kelly, who has been an instructor on the athletic staff for a number of years, will be in charge of baseball.

* * *

Amherst, Mass.—Wylly Lamar, of Newport, R. I., was elected captain of the 1941 Amherst varsity tennis team yesterday. He also is captain-elect of next season's squash racquets squad.

Chess

By Frederick R. Chevalier

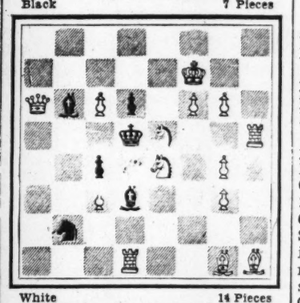
Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

May 25, 1940

Problem No. 2247

By F. Gamage

Black 7 Pieces



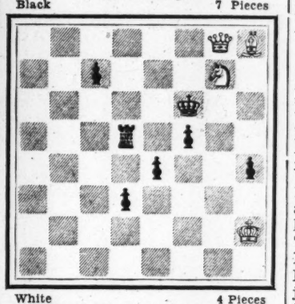
White 14 Pieces

White to play and mate in two
(Third Prize De Maasbode International Tourney, 1939-40.)

Problem No. 2248

By F. Gamage

Black 7 Pieces



White 4 Pieces

White to play and mate in three
(St. John Globe, No. 2293.)

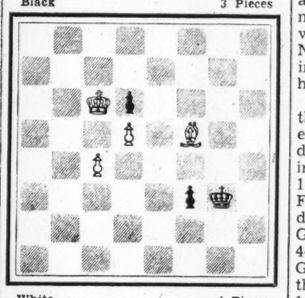
Solutions to Problems

No. 2245.	1.	R-QKt3	
No. 2246	1	Kt-B6	K-Kt3
	2.	K-Kt4	
	1.		K-B5
	2.	Q-R6ch	
	1.		P-Q6 or K-B4
	2.	KtxQP	

End-Game No 512. White wins: 1 B-K6ch. K-R2; 2 B-Kt8ch, K-R; 3 B-Kt3ch, K-R2; 4 RxPch, K-R; 5 R-Kt8ch, K-R2; 6 BKt8ch. and RxQ. winning.

End-Game No. 513

Black 3 Pieces



White 4 Pieces

Black to play, what result?
(From a game between Friedl and Haida, Brunn, 1920.)

Games From the Championship Tournament

Queen's Gambit Declined

Hanauer White	Pinkus Black	Hanauer White	Pinkus Black
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	21 P-B3	PxP
2 P-QB4	P-K3	22 RxP	P-B3
3 Kt-QB3	P-Q4	23 Kt-Kt3	P-Kt3
4 B-Kt5	QKt-Q2	24 R-K	R-K3
5 PxP	PxP	25 Q-KB5	Q-K
6 P-K3	B-K2	26 Kt-Q2	R-K2
7 Kt-B3	P-B3	27 R-Kt3	R-Q
8 Q-B2	Kt-B	28 Q-Q3	Q-B2
9 B-Q3	Kt-Kt3	29 Kt-B4	P-QB4
10 P-KR3	Kt-R4	30 KtPxP	PxP
11 BxB	QxB	31 R-Q	PxP
12 CastlesKR	Castles	32 R-Kt4	R-B2
13 B-B5	Kt-B3	33 R-QB	Kt-K4
14 QR-Kt	H-K	34 RxP	RxR
15 P-QKt4	Kt-K5	35 QxR	P-Kt3
16 BxB	QRxB	36 Q-Q8ch	K-Kt2
17 KtxKt	PxKt	37 Kt-Q6	RxRch
18 Kt-Q2	Kt-R5	38 K-R2	Q-B
19 Q-B5	Q-Q2	39 Kt-K8ch	K-R
20 Q-KR5	Kt-Kt3	Resigns	

Queen's Gambit Declined

Green White	Simonson Black	Green White	Simonson Black
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	20 Kt-Q2	B-Q4
2 P-QB4	P-B3	21 Kt-Kt3	RxRch
3 Kt-KB3	P-Q4	22 RxR	BxKt
4 PxP	PxP	23 PxB	R-QB
5 Kt-B3	P-K3	24 Q-Q	P-QR4
6 B-Kt5	B-K2	25 R-B2	R-R
7 P-K3	Castles	26 R-B4	P-R3
8 B-Q3	P-QR3	27 Q-B2	R-R2
9 Castles	P-Kt4	28 R-B8ch	K-R2
10 Kt-K5	B-Kt2	29 Q-B6	Q-KB2
11 P-B4	Kt-K5	30 Q-B4	P-R5
12 BxB	QxB	31 QxKtP	PxP
13 BxKt	PxB	32 QxP	R-R8ch
14 Q-R5	P-B3	33 K-B2	Q-R4
15 Kt-Kt4	P-B4	34 Q-B3	Q-R5ch
16 Kt-K5	Kt-Q2	35 K-K2	Q-RP
17 KtxKt	QxKt	36 K-B2	Q-Kt8ch
18 KR-B	P-Kt5	Resigns	
19 Kt-Kt	KR-B		

Queen's Gambit Declined

Simonson White	Kashdan Black	Simonson White	Kashdan Black
1 P-Q4	P-Q4	24 QR-Q	KtxP
2 P-QB4	P-QB3	25 B-R5	Kt-Kt3
3 Kt-QB3	Kt-B3	26 Kt-B6ch	KtxKt
4 P-K3	P-K3	27 PxKt	KtxB
5 Q-B2	QKt-Q2	28 QxKt	P-K4
6 Kt-B3	P-QR3	29 B-B3	KR-K
7 P-QR4	B-Kt5	30 QR-K	QR-Q
8 B-Q3	PxP	31 BxP	P-R3
9 BxBP	P-B4	32 P-R4	Q-Q4
10 PxP	Q-B2	33 Q-B4	K-R2
11 Castles	Castles	34 P-R5	P-Kt4
12 P-K4	BxP	35 Q-B5ch	K-R
13 Q-K2	P-QKt3	36 R-Q	QxR
14 P-K5	Kt-Kt5	37 RxQ	RxRch
15 B-B4	B-Kt2	38 K-B2	R-Q7ch
16 Kt-K4	KKt-B3	39 K-B	K-Kt7
17 KtxB	PxKt	40 B-B3	R-Q4
18 Kt-Kt5	Q-B3	41 Q-B2	B-B3
19 P-B3	Kt-R4	42 K-B2	B-Kt4
20 B-Q2	P-Kt3	43 Q-Kt3	R-K7ch
21 P-KKt4	Kt-Kt2	44 K-Kt3	R-Q6
22 B-B3	Kt-Kt3	Resigns	
23 Kt-K4	Kt-K		

Reshevsky Retains Title

Samuel Reshevsky, boy prodigy of nearly 20 years ago, once again displayed his fighting spirit by forging from behind to win the championship tournament of the United States Chess Federation. This is the third time he has won this event, which occurs every two years. As usual Reuben Fine was runner-up. But this time, Fine blundered in his last round game with the champion, and threw away excellent winning chances

H-Y Dual Meets

Year and Winner	Points	
1891—Harvard	85	27
1892—Harvard	61	51
1893—Harvard	67	45
1894—Yale	56	53
1895—Harvard	65	47
1897—Yale	80	24
1898—Harvard	56	48
1899—Harvard	54¼	41¾
1900—Harvard	62½	42½
1901—Yale	57	47
1902—Harvard	61½	42½
1903—Yale	58	46
1904—Yale	57 7-12	46 5-12
1905—Yale	68 1-6	38 5-6
1906—Harvard	57½	46½
1907—Harvard	55½	48½
1908—Yale	60 1-5	43 4-5
1909—Yale	55 1-5	48 4-5
1910—Harvard	53½	51½
1911—Yale	59½	44½
1912—Harvard	71	33
1913—Yale	56	48
1914—Yale	66½	37½
1915—Harvard	53	51
1916—Yale	63 1-3	40 2-3
1919—Yale	64¼	52¾
1920—Yale	84½	32½
1921—Yale	62 1-3	54 2-3
1922—Harvard	70 13-15	64 2-15
1923—Yale	89½	45½
1924—Yale	73½	61½
1925—Yale	79½	55½
1926—Yale	67 2-3	67 1-3
1927—Yale	71½	63½
1928—Harvard	78	57
1929—Yale	71	64
1930—Harvard	74½	60½
1931—Yale	69	66
1932—Harvard	80¼	45¾
1933—Yale	73½	61½
1934—Harvard	78	57
1938—Harvard	78½	56½
1936—Harvard	91	44
1937—Yale	68½	66½
1938—Yale	71 5-6	63 1-6
1939—Harvard	91¾	43¾

Yale 26, Harvard 20.

California Has a New Crop Of Most Promising Athletes

Pacific Coast Sidelines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO—A new crop of promising young California athletes, some of whom, most likely, will develop into national champions, was presented to the public in the San Francisco region on May 18. In the Central California High School championships at Antioch, young Irving Moore of the Piedmont High School of Oakland won the pole vault with the splendid height of 12ft. 11⅛in., and Lane of San Rafael captured the half-mile in the fast time of 1m. 57.3s.

One of the most promising of all young California sprinters is Harold Davis of Salinas Junior College, who won both the 100 and 220-yard events at the Northern California Jaysee championship at Santa Rosa and anchored his team in the mile relay. Davis has already run the 100 yards in 9.5 this season and is expected to give Clyde Jeffrey and Mozel Ellerbee a real battle in the National championship which will be held at Fresno June 28-29. As Davis ran his 9.5 during the Fresno Relays there is little doubt but that the time credited him is correct.

"Unknowns" Stage Upsets

At the Pacific Association championships at Edwards Field, Berkeley, two young "unknowns" staged upsets in the events in which they competed. One was Richie Browning, a freshman from Visalia High School, who won the 100 yards in 9.7 and then came out and beat a good field in the 220 low hurdles in the fast time of 23.4 The other youngster was Frank Freeman, a graduate of Sonoma High School who won the broad jump with the very creditable distance of 24ft. 10in.

Investigation revealed that Browning is being developed by Ken Carpenter, winner of the 1936 Olympic discus championship, who is coach at Visalia J. C. As Ken was formerly a star at the University of Southern California it is expected that young Browning will go to that institution next year. In the case of Freeman, his coach is a former University of California man and it is understood that he will join Brutus Hamilton's squad. Needless to say both boys will be in excellent hands should they adhere to present plans.

Other splendid performances at the P. A. championships were established by Cornelius Warmedam with a height of 14ft. 7¾in in the pole vault . . . Guinn Smith's 14 4½ in the same event . . . Pete Fox's victory in the discus with a distance of 164ft. 4in. . . . and Grover Klemmer's easy win in the 440 yards in 48.1. The fact that Guinn Smith was unable to win the pole vault with a height of 14ft. 4½in. shows how hard it is for anyone to win this event against Warmedam in his present wonderful form. What made Warmedam's vaulting at the P. A. so remarkable was the fact that the evening previous at Los Angeles he vaulted 14ft. 10in. under floodlights—a record for night vaulting. In their duel at Berkeley, Warmedam cleared 14ft. on his first attempt while Smith got over on his second try. Instead of a gradual rise the bar was next put at 14 4½ and Smith negotiated that height on his first vault while Warmedam needed two tries. The boys then agreed on a height of 14 7¾ and on his third effort Warmedam cleared the bar while the U. C. star failed on all three tries. However, Smith had the satisfaction of vaulting two and a half inches higher than ever before and in doing so established a new record for a U. C. vaulter.

Boston Box Score

National at New York

(Night Game, May 24)

BOSTON	AB	R	H	O	A
Sisti 3b	3	1	0	4	0
Cooney cf	4	0	1	2	0
Hassett 1b	4	0	1	8	0
West rf	4	0	1	1	0
Ross, lf	1	0	0	1	0
Rowell 2b	4	0	1	3	7
Lopez c	1	0	0	0	0
Masi c	2	0	0	2	1
Miller ss	4	0	0	3	3
Posedel p	0	0	0	0	0
Barnicle p	0	0	0	0	0
[1]Cuccinello	1	0	1	0	0
Errickson p	0	0	0	0	1
[2]Wietelmann	0	0	0	0	0
Fette p	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	32	1	5	24	12

[1]Batted for Barnicle in fifth.
[2]Batted for Errickson in 8th.

NEW YORK	AB	R	H	O	A
Whitehead, 3b	5	2	3	1	2
Moore, lf	4	1	1	5	0
Demaree, cf	5	0	2	1	0
Ott, rf	4	0	1	1	0
Danning, c	4	1	2	3	0
Young, 1b	2	1	0	13	0
Jurgess, ss	5	1	2	2	5
Glossop, 2b	3	1	1	1	5
Gumbert, p	4	1	1	0	1
Totals	36	8	13	27	16

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R
Boston	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
New York	1	5	0	0	1	1	0	0	x	8

Errors—Glossop, Jurges. Runs batted in—Moore, Jurges 2, Glossop, Ott 2, Young. Two-base hit—Jurges. Home runs—Moore, Jurges, Glossop. Double plays—Whitehead and Young; Glossop, Jurges, and Young; Miller, Rowell and Hassett. Left on bases—New York 11, Boston 7. Base on balls—off Barnicle 3, off Gumbert 3, off Errickson 2, off Fette 2. Struck out—by Gumbert 3, by Errickson 1, Hits—off Posedel 5 in 1 1-3 innings; off Barnicle 3 in 2 2-3; off Errickson 4 in 3; off Fette 1 in 1. Wild pitch—Errickson. Losing pitcher—Posedel. Umpires—Stewart, Barr and Magerkurth. Time of game—2:20. Attendance—22,260.

Diver Goes Golfing

LOS ANGELES, Calif. (AP)—Dorothy Poynton Hill, high diver, is good on the golf course, too.

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The Home Forum

Spring Comes to Apple Blossom

SEASONS, LIKE PERSONS, have their individuality. No two are alike. They differ in various ways; in time of arrival, in weather conditions—winds, rains, sunshine, and most of all in temperature. Springs are essentially variant, even temperamental in their characteristics. But, in the long view in results, springs are much the same, for the season late in arrival is pretty sure to make up its delinquency before the summer solstice. The days become warmer than usual, the rains are less, and the winds more kindly, so that when spring merges into summer the general conditions of nature are much alike year after year.

In New England this has been generally called a late spring. The icy hand of winter seemed unusually reluctant to release its cold grasp. Besides, a late snowfall, heavy with moisture, not only covered the earth but bowed the trees and shrubs under its burden. Native cedars, taxus, and gray birches were especially distorted by this untoward condition.

At mid-March we made a trip to Apple Blossom only to find the lawns and gardens still knee-deep in snow and many of the shrubs smothered by the heavy snowfall. Quick removal of the drifts, however, greatly improved the situation, so that when we took up residence there in early May, little sign of the damage remained. Then we eagerly watched the development of the season. Under the gentle but mighty impulse which works the miracle of spring, we saw all nature respond. First, along the brook in the pasture the water maples hung out their red tassels, larger and more colorful than ever, as we thought. The golden willows donned a brilliant sheen of pure gold; the elms put on their misty mauve as the blossoms unfolded; the meadows soon wore a dress of new green, and the early flowers opened their precious petals. All the beauty of incomparable spring was gradually manifest.

* * *

How glorious is this miracle of nature which annually unfolds before our watchful eyes! We New Englanders are wont to dilate over the marvelous panorama of autumn, when the forest takes on its robes of red and gold and yellow and brown, colors which no artist ever adequately reproduces. But I am constrained to submit that, as much as I admire the autumnal brilliancy, the springtime offers a display of artistry, a symphony of delicate pastel shades, that is even more pleasing to the eye than all the gorgeous display of autumn. To be sure, it may be, and probably is, largely a question of taste, and I would not wish to contend with the partisan for the fall.

Perhaps the sentiment which attached to the coming of spring arises from a condition that is lacking in the autumn. After a long New England winter, with its storms and protracted cold often extending for several months, the coming of mild days, of warm sunshine with immediate response in nature, brings a glow of gratitude and rejoicing that is as subtle as unmistakable. It may be that this is a factor which wields an influence, perhaps unduly, in favor of the partisan of spring. On the other hand, autumn follows a long summer when all nature has exhibited its wealth of beauty and gladness to the point of saturation. This may weigh somewhat in my partisanship for the season of new greens and budding trees.

After a half-year in the city, we always return to Apple Blossom with joy and thanksgiving. The change is not only agreeable to the senses but intensely stimulates our mental outlook. We at once make frequent tours of inspection to determine the condition of our favorites and to learn what needs first aid in the gardens, lily pool, and shrubbery. The joy of rehabilitating the place is very keen. We love to plan the new and to restore the old. Much of the joy would be lost if the work was all turned over to the gardeners.

In order to derive the greatest pleasure from being in and of the country, we must have a hand in the restoration. So seeds are sown, beds of perennials reset, the electric hot-bed, already green in its promise of luxurious annuals, carefully tended, shrubbery pruned, lawns renovated—a host of work to be done in order to prepare for the long warm days ahead. This makes the country both attractive and beneficial to the city dweller. To have a hand in this rehabilitation is no small part of the joy of life in the country.

* * *

Of course we always watch with more than casual interest the coming of our feathered friends. The nesting-boxes were put in place early in April, to be ready with a bid to the early comers. We have learned from long experience that birds select home-sites soon after their arrival in their summer locale. The bluebirds, those lively links between sky and earth, were among the first arrivals, and several pairs have already found their summer quarters, some in the houses prepared for their occupancy, others in attractive holes among the old apple trees which still decorate the lawns. Flickers have settled again in the hollow tree by the stone wall. I see them both clinging to the old trunk just above the entrance to their nest, engaged in what sounds like gentle conversation about needed repairs to their chosen apartment. Few of our summer tenants please us more than these handsomely costumed woodpeckers, with their variety of conversational notes, all of which bespeak contentment and good will.

Early came the redwings to the willows along the brook, vocal and merry as ever in their shiny black coats set off by brilliant epaulets of red. Robins and a variety of sparrows are already settled for the season. They cheer us with their melodious notes throughout the warm spring days, but their vesper songs are our favorites. The charming white-crown has just arrived on its leisurely way to its nesting ground in Labrador. Kingbird and chebec came on time, and goldfinch is here, his bright yellow dress with black wings and shiny cap an emphatic note in the spring symphony of color. Meadow larks announce their presence by the ringing "spring-o-the-year," cheerful and penetrating. Already three pairs of wrens have been seen going in and out of their respective boxes, and we much hope they have come to stay. Purple finches are about, their gentle notes adding a merry melody to the chorus.

* * *

Only today, May 11, has bobolink added his incomparable song to the swelling symphony. We feel that the spring is not fully under way until this gayest of minstrels puts in his appearance. But here he is, swaying from the tip-top branch of a newly set elm, pouring out his liquid notes in sheer joy at arriving again in the haunts of last year. He is a jaunty fellow both in dress and song. What could be more pleasing to the eye than his dress of coal black and pure white, set off with a cap of dainty yellow? Bryant was right—he is the gayest of the summer minstrels, charming in both dress and song.

At night from the distant woods across the meadow comes the mellow whoo-whoo-who-o-o of the great gray owl, a sound which bespeaks the spirit of the true countryside. No city dweller is he. Only in the seclusion of the unfrequented woods does he build his nest and ply his trade—the catching of his nightly ration. Not all our summer colony have arrived. But the season is young, and we have no fear that by the advent of June all will not have put in appearance, for they are the most constant of summer tourists arriving on time and remaining until the coming autumn turns them southward again.

This vernal beauty can scarcely fail deeply to impress all who witness it with the immutable fact that it is but the outward expression of a divine impulse ever operative to bless and charm.

ALBERT FIELD GILMORE

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR — Photograph by Alinari, Florence

UNLADING SHIPS: *An Early Roman Mosaic*

THIS DESIGN, so direct, so simple, so decorative, showing the unlading of ships, was discovered at Ostia, the ancient seaport of Rome, and was exhibited recently in the Augustan Exhibition in Rome.

It is an interesting example of early mosaic, an art in which the Romans excelled, and which they applied extensively to the decoration of pavements and walls.

This art of mosaic, the forming of pictures or geometrical patterns by joining together fragments of marble, glass, ceramic, or other material, arranged and set in a cement or mastic bed, is extremely durable, and has been practiced, with greater or less elaboration, for two thousand years.

The accompanying design, free as it is of superfluous detail, with spare and disciplined arrangement of lines and masses, producing a forceful and balanced pattern, affords an admirable lesson for modern students of decorative art.

June Nights Are Light in Norway

IT WAS STILL LIGHT when we said "Good night," but I fell asleep at once.

When I awakened, I was astonished to see that it was broad daylight. I had overslept, I thought, and they were having to wait breakfast for me! I felt upset, because I had wanted to slip into the routine of the household without causing anyone more inconvenience than I could help. I looked out and realized that, in my sleep, I had heard the birds singing for hours.

I dressed quickly and ran downstairs. There was no one about. The refectory table was spread with the colorful woven piece I had seen on it after the evening meal the night before. I looked at the clock. Four, it said. I had slept all day! . . .

I ran out on the veranda. There was no one there. Everything was quiet. I walked into the garden. No one.

A horse and cart were passing. Large bright cans clattered in the cart—milk cans, unmistakable in any country.

I realized the facts slowly. Milk cans in a quiet street: it was *morning!* In June, in Norway. June in Norway. Nights were light in June in Norway. I looked for the sun. There it was, high in a pale sky, far from horizon, far from zenith.

It was four o'clock in the morning! I tiptoed back upstairs to bed.

Five hours later I heard someone in the dining room. Again I dressed and went down. The maid, a red-cheeked native of the region, was talking to my uncle. She was very serious.

"I know I heard someone walking up and down stairs. I got up and looked around but whoever it was was already gone. Then this morning, I saw footprints in the garden."

My uncle turned to me.

"Did you hear anything in the house last night? Anna says she heard the sound of someone walking . . ."

They laughed at my confession.

Aunt Lilla came in and we sat down. Uncle Brage began telling me about the light nights.

"When we were young in Trondheim," he said, "we used to be able to sit at a window and read all night. Sometimes we would start out on a hike at sunset about ten o'clock and three hours later we would be cooking coffee on a mountain top at sunrise. In three weeks, the sun will not go down at *all*."—From "Birchland," by JORAN BIRKELAND. (New York: Dutton.)

Sea Memory

Remember, bright afternoon,
And the green waves breaking on the brown rocks—

A gull cutting the sky with wings,
The sand reflecting the red sun,
Sea-glitter, salt-wind, and the blue air burning.

And we cry again,
Return, O bird, return,
Bird of the blue air, of wind-swept sand and water,
Bird of love, bird of the heart's wishing,

Return with the glad sky and the lip's singing.

EVELYN SIMPSON

The Happy Crow

NOW THE BIRDS were sweeping and climbing on the shining air; they were calling and shrieking and singing; fifty of them, and all of the same kind, came dashing madly together, and they all sang the one song, so loud, so exultant, that heaven and earth seemed to ring and ring again of their glee.

They passed, and three antic wings came tumbling and flirting together; these had no song, or their happiness went far beyond all orderly song; they squealed as they chased each other; they squealed as they dropped twenty sheer feet towards the ground . . . and then the three went flickering away to the west, each trying to bite the tail of the others.

There came a crow whose happiness was so intense that he was not able to move; he stood on the hedge for a long time, and all that time he was trying hard to compose himself to a gravity befitting the father of many families, but every few seconds he lost all control and bawled with fervour. He examined himself all over; he peeped under his feathers to see was his complexion good; he parted the plumage of his tail modishly; he polished his feet with his bill, and then polished his bill on his left thigh, and then polished his left thigh with the back of his neck.

"I'm a very fine crow," said he, "and everybody admits it." He flew with admirable carelessness over the donkey, and cleverly stole two claws and one beak full of hair; but in mid-air he laughed incautiously so that the hair fell out of his beak, and in grabbing at that portion he dropped the bits in his claws, and he got so excited in trying to rescue these before they reached the ground that his voice covered all the other sounds of creation.

The sun was shining; the trees waved their branches in delight; there was no longer murk or coldness in the air; it sparkled from every point like a vast jewel, and the brisk clouds arraying themselves in fleeces of white and blue raced happily aloft.—JAMES STEPHENS, in "The Demi-Gods." (New York: Macmillan.)

"My doctrine shall drop as the rain"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THROUGH SIMILE, metaphor, and parable, the Bible reminds humanity of God's love and tender care for His beloved creation. One such beautiful passage is to be found in the thirty-second chapter of Deuteronomy, where Moses, endeavoring to impress upon mankind the tenderness of God's goodness, likens it to the gentle rain (Deuteronomy 32:2): "My doctrine shall drop as the rain, my speech shall distil as the dew, as the small rain upon the tender herb, and as the showers upon the grass."

How apt a figure by which to describe the revitalizing effect of Love! Who has not joyously watched the grass and the flowers—withering perhaps under a scorching heat—respond to the gentle touch of a summer shower? Thus illustrating the truth from the simple things of everyday life, Holy Writ lifts human thinking to more spiritual concepts. Yet many persons, not understanding God, superstitiously regard Him as a wrathful Deity, who sends upon earth's helpless creation disaster, sickness, and death.

It remained for Christian Science, which is the revelation of Truth in this age by Mary Baker Eddy, to restore to suffering humanity the glad gospel of healing, foreseen by the ancient prophets and shown forth in the teachings and mighty works of Christ Jesus. Writing in the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mrs. Eddy declares (p. 516): "God fashions all things, after His own likeness. Life is reflected in existence, Truth in truthfulness, God in goodness, which impart their own peace and permanence. Love, redolent with unselfishness, bathes all in beauty and light;" and in the same paragraph she adds, "Man and woman as coexistent and eternal with God forever reflect, in glorified quality, the infinite Father-Mother God." Certainly in the realm of Love there is no provision for sin, sickness, disaster, want, woe, or death.

The question may arise, "Whence comes evil, and why does God permit it to victimize mankind?" Christian Science answers this age-old query by exposing the unreal nature of evil. Through spiritual insight Mrs. Eddy discerned that God is not the author of evil. She declared (*ibid.*, p. 71): "Evil has no reality. It is neither person, place, nor thing, but is simply a belief, an illusion of material sense." Evil, then, according to Christian Science, has no origin. God, omnipotent Mind, made all that was made, and made it good. Evil is not an entity; it has no reality, and therefore no power.

Certainly, today, in a world wherein nation is arrayed against nation, and where sickness, sin, and death are apparent on every hand, evil seems to be real and powerful. Notwithstanding its seeming reality, it is an illusion of material sense, as is proved by the many healings brought about through Christian Science, which are related in *The Christian Science Journal* and the *Christian Science Sentinel*, and at the Wednesday evening meetings held in Christian Science churches throughout the world. Of evil's apparent reality, and the remedy therefor, Mrs. Eddy writes (Science and Health, p. 494), "Reason, rightly directed, serves to correct the errors of corporeal sense; but sin, sickness, and death will seem real (even as the experiences of the sleeping dream seem real) until the Science of man's eternal harmony breaks their illusion with the unbroken reality of scientific being."

The remedy for inharmony, then, lies in knowing the truth and refusing to believe that evil is either God-ordained or a power which operates independently of omnipotent Mind. Spiritual enlightenment corrects the errors of material sense. The Apostle Paul besought the Roman Christians (Romans 12:2) in the words, "Be not conformed to this world: but be ye transformed by the renewing of your mind, that ye may prove what is that good, and acceptable, and perfect, will of God." This can be done as one comprehends the fact that evil is nothing, an illusion of supposititious mortal mind, which, in the light of omnipresent Mind, or God, does not exist. The dreams of material sense disappear in the proportion that spiritual enlightenment awakens one to behold his true selfhood as coexistent and eternal with his Father-Mother God.

How like refreshing summer showers is this old, yet ever new, gospel of Love! Imputing only good to God and to God's man, it lifts the burden of condemnation from the sufferer, and proclaims the Life which is God. Through spiritualization of thought one discerns clearly and accepts naturally his heritage of God-given dominion. He sees himself, not as a mortal condemned to sin, sickness, and death, but as an immortal child of God, infinitely beloved of the Father.

This purification of thought annihilates belief in disease or inharmony, because, with the fear of evil eliminated, disease is seen to have no foundation. Likewise, other inharmonies are removed from one's experience as one's consciousness is filled with spiritual truth. In this glorious light, one's days are not regarded as a humdrum confusion of material happenings. They witness to the glorious revelation of ever-unfolding Life.

(In another column will be found a translation of this article into Norwegian.)

Heard at Night

After the thin skirling of crickets
In the fields
The measured drum-beats of frogs
Come marching up out of the marsh-lands,
In single file, at first,
And then in long, unbroken ranks of sound
Which follow one upon another,
Until the night falls back before them,
And silence takes refuge in the dark hills.

ELIZABETH-ELLEN LONG

"Som regnet risle min lære"

Oversettelse av den engelske artikkel i Kristen Videnskap som finnes på denne side

VED LIGNELSER, billeder og parabler minner Bibelen menneskeheten om Guds kjærlighet til og årvåkne omsorg for sin elskede skapelse. Ett av disse vakre bibelsteder er å finne i to og tredevte kapitel i Femte Mosebok, hvor Moses søker å innprente menneskeheten hvor kjærlig Guds godhet er, og sammenligner den med det milde regn (Femte Mosebok 32:2): "Som regnet risle min lære, som duggen dryppe mitt ord, som regnskur på grønne spirer, som byger på urter og gress!"

Hvor treffende beskriver ikke dette billede Kjærlighetens gjenoplivende virkning! Hvem har ikke med fryd iakttatt hvorledes gresset og blomstene, som kanskje holdt på å visne hen under en brennende hete, frisknet til efter en lett sommerskur? Ved således å anskueliggjøre sannheten ved hjelp av det daglige livs enkle foreteelser løfter den Hellige Skrift den menneskelige tenkning op til mere åndelige begreper. Allikevel finnes det mange mennesker som, fordi de ikke forstår Gud, overtroisk betrakter Ham som en vred Guddom, som sender ulykker, sykdom og død ned til jordens hjelpeløse skapninger.

Det blev overlatt til Kristen Videnskap, som er åpenbarelsen av Sannheten i denne tidsalder ved Mary Baker Eddy, å bringe tilbake til den lidende menneskehet det glade helbredelsesbudskap som var forutsett av de gamle profeter og fremstillet i Kristi Jesu lære og mektige gjerninger. I Kristen Videnskaps lærebok *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* erklærer Mrs. Eddy (s. 516): "Gud former alle ting, efter Sin egen lignelse. Liv gjenspeiles i tilværelse, Sannhet i sanndruhet, Gud i godhet, som meddeler sin egen fred og vedvaren. Kjærlighet, duftende av uselviskhet, bader alt i skjønnhet og lys;" og i samme paragraf tilføier hun: "Mann og kvinne som består sammen med og er evige med Gud, gjenspeiler til alle tider, i herliggjort egenskap, den uendelige Fader-Moder Gud." I Kjærlighetens rike er det visselig ingen bestemmelse om at det skal finnes synd, sykdom, ulykke, mangel, elendighet eller død.

Det spørsmål kan melde sig: "Hvorfra kommer det onde, og hvorfor tillater Gud det onde å plage menneskeheten?" Kristen Videnskap besvarer dette århundrer gamle spørsmål ved å blottstille det ondes uvirkelige natur. Gjennem åndelig innsikt forstod Mrs. Eddy at Gud ikke er ophav til det onde. Hun erklærte (samme bok, s. 71): "Det onde har ingen virkelighet. Det er hverken person, sted eller ting, men er simpelthen en antagelse, den materielle sanses bedrag." Det onde har derfor ifølge Kristen Videnskap ikke nogen oprinnelse. Gud, det allmektige Sinn, har skapt alt som er blitt skapt, og har skapt det godt. Det onde har ingen tilværelse; det har ingen virkelighet og derfor ingen makt.

Visselig er det så idag, i en verden hvor nasjon står mot nasjon og hvor sykdom, synd og død viser sig på alle hold, at det onde synes å være virkelig og mektig. Til tross for dets tilsynelatende virkelighet er det et bedrag av den materielle sans, som det bevises ved de mange helbredelser som Kristen Videnskap utfører, og som berettes i *The Christian Science Journal* og *Christian Science Sentinel* og ved onsdag aften møtene som holdes i Kristen Videnskaps kirker verden over. Om det ondes tilsynelatende virkelighet og botemidlet for det skriver Mrs. Eddy (*Science and Health*, s. 494): "Ledet på rette måte tjener fornuften til å rette på den legemlige sanses villfarelser; men synd, sykdom og død vil synes å være virkelige (likesom drømmeerfaringene under søvnen synes å være virkelige) inntil Videnskapen om menneskets evige harmoni bryter deres illusjon med den videnskapelige tilværelses ubrutte virkelighet."

Botemidlet mot disharmoni ligger derfor i å kjenne sannheten og nekte å tro at det onde er forordnet av Gud eller er en makt som virker uavhengig av det allmektige Sinn. Åndelig oplysthet retter på den materielle sanses villfarelser. Apostelen Paulus formante de kristne i Rom i disse ord (Romerbrevet 12:2): "Skikk eder ikke like med denne verden, men bli forvandlet ved fornyelsen av eders sinn, så I kan prøve hvad som er Guds vilje: det gode og velbehagelige og fullkomne!" Dette kan gjøres når vi forstår den kjensgjerning at det onde ikke er noget, at det er et bedrag i det formodede dødelige sinn, som, sett i lys av det allestedsnærværende Sinn eller Gud, ikke eksisterer. Den materielle sanses drømmer forsvinner i samme forhold som åndelig oplysthet vekker oss og vi ser vårt sanne selv som bestående sammen med og værende evig med vår Fader-Moder Gud.

Hvor er ikke dette gamle og dog nye Kjærlighetens budskap likt forfriskende sommerskurer! Ved å tilskrive Gud og Guds menneske bare det som er godt, løfter det fordømmelsens byrde fra den lidende og forkynner det Liv som er Gud. Gjennem åndeliggjørelse av tanken begynner et menneske klart å se og naturlig å ta imot sin arv, sitt av Gud skjenkede herredømme. Det ser sig selv, ikke som en dødelig fordømt til synd, sykdom og død, men som Guds udødelige barn, omsluttet av Faderens uendelige kjærlighet.

Denne renselse av tanken tilintetgjør tro på sykdom eller disharmoni, fordi sykdom sees ikke å ha noget grunnlag når frykten for det onde er utryddet. På samme måte fjernes andre disharmonier fra vår erfaring efter som vår bevissthet fylles med åndelig sannhet. I dette herlige lys blir våre dager ikke ansett som en kjedsommelig forvirring av materielle hendelser. De bærer vidnesbyrd om den herlige åpenbarelse av Liv som er i evig utfoldelse.

Oplysninger med hensyn til Kristen Videnskaps litteratur utgitt på norsk kan fåes ved henvendelse til forlaget, The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

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New England and Boston News | Second Section | THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR | Page Eleven | Closing Stocks Pages 14-16 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, SATURDAY, MAY 25, 1940

'Camporees' Of Boy Scouts Now in Order

Norumbega Council from Newton and Wellesley pitches camp at Sudbury to practice lore.

By John Bond
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

This is the season of Boy Scout "Camporees."

It is the time of year when members of this great democratic youth movement "take to the woods" to put into practice the scout lore learned during long winter evenings. More than that—it is a time when the qualities of leadership, self-reliance, helpfulness, and obedience, which underlie the Scout law, are brought into full play. In short, it is a time when Scouts display democracy at the grass roots.

Today some 300 Scouts of the Norumbega Council, comprising boys from Newton and Wellesley, pitched camp on the wooded shoulder of Nobscot Mountain in Sudbury where the annual spring Camporee will be held through tomorrow. The Camporee is under the direction of Scout Executive Leigh M. Nisbet.

For these boys this is the crowning event of the Scout season, and from the time they arrive at the 200-acre Nobscot reservation until they leave late Sunday afternoon competition is keen for selection as winner of the Camporee.

Competition Not Personal

Competition, however, is against a standard, not boy against boy or patrol against patrol; no one is first, no one is last. Patrols are rated in camping technique with particular attention given to making of packs, cooking equipment, and use of camping gear. A picked group of 30 men of Norumbega Council, acting as judges, pass on the ability of the Scouts to maintain themselves under true mountain camping conditions.

Tonight at the much-anticipated Council Ring, a group of older Scouts will stage the annual campfire and rodeo with weird and wonderful doings in prospect.

Because the Scout law says a Scout is faithful in his religious duties, Scouting is never allowed to interfere with religious habits. On these week-end Camporees of the Council a religious service know as "Scouts' Own" is held on Sunday morning, and is conducted by the boys themselves—usually with an adult guest speaker. Boys of non-Protestant faiths are taken to services in near-by churches of their own denominations.

Plans of Boston Council

Next week end the Camporee of the Boston Council will be held at the Framingham Muster Field. An unusual event will be a visit from a tribe of Mohawk Indians which will set up a trading post at the camp. At the Saturday night campfire the Indians will perform tribal ceremonies and dances.

The Boston Council, comprising boys from Boston, Brookline, Somerville, Chelsea, Everett, Milton, Revere, Needham, Dedham, Dover, and Westwood is one of the larger Scout groups, and some 1,200 boys are expected to pitch their tents at Framingham next Saturday afternoon. Conrad Schuerch, Scout Commissioner of the Roslindale-West Roxbury District, is Camporee Chief.

At a period when the youth of many lands have become mere pawns controlled by ruthless totalitarian machines and trained in military arts to build forces for aggression, the Boy Scouts of America are viewed by many as a bulwark against anti-democratic infiltrations—for democracy is a keystone of the Scout movement.

Boy Scouts represent a cross-section of all American boys from large cities, from villages and farms, from seacoast towns and ranches, boys of all racial backgrounds enrolled under the one banner—Scouting. The movement embraces all sects and creeds, is above all class or sectional consciousness, and is founded on deep-rooted American traditions.

N. E. Scout Membership

Membership figures for the Boy Scouts of America reached a total of 1,391,831 in 1939 and of these 72,000 were in New England. While the Scout movement was rising to a record high membership the number of volunteer adult leaders was also gaining. More than 30,000 new adult leaders brought the total to 315,525. This gain is seen by some observers as an indication of a growing awareness of the value of Scouting to boys and a desire to further a movement which can exist only in a free democracy.

In announcing his support of this year's national program to bring the ideals and accomplishments of Scouting before the American people President Roosevelt, who serves as Honorary President of the Boy Scouts, said:

"I desire to reiterate my unshaken conviction that through work with our youth shall we obtain the greatest assurance of maintaining our democratic institutions in the face of those forces which advocate forms of government repugnant to our cherished democratic traditions. We, who believe in the Boy Scouts, have a particular responsibility for development in our youth of those qualities of character and understanding which alone can guarantee the future of democracy. In this task I bespeak the support of every parent, every educator and every citizen."

Activities That Help Ground a Scout in Democracy

By a Staff Photographer

Norumbega Council, Boy Scouts, on 'Camporee'

(1) Troop 4-A of Newton Highlands in camp. (2) Scouts Marshall Richardson and Edmunds Lingham, Jr., prepare for "mess." (3) John Harding and Bill Pillsbury pitch a forester's tent. (4) Scoutmaster Edward F. Patterson shows how fire is made by friction. (5) Blowing spark in shredded cedar bark is final operation in making fire without matches. (6) John Nardone shows what the well-dressed Scout wears. Pack-board distributes load for easier carrying. (7) Four Cubs study a map on recent treasure hunt. These lads will be full-fledged Scouts in a few years.

U. S. Isolation Dominates In Harvard Poll

Because of the vital relevance of the opinion of youth on American policy toward the war, The Christian Science Monitor has made a survey of undergraduate viewpoints in colleges in this vicinity to ascertain what young people are thinking about the war, about American participation, economic aid, or isolation. Harvard student opinion is reviewed today.

At Harvard University, seven vocal undergraduate organizations, with a total membership of more than 1,000 students out of an undergraduate body of 3,500 led the way in a sentiment that is still, after the invasion of the Lowlands, predominantly isolationist in nature.

[In a survey conducted by the Boston Herald today it was revealed that Harvard students were 5 to 1 against United States intervention on the side of the Allies. A majority of the students believed that the United States is in danger of invasion. Nearly all the students hoped that the Allies would win.]

Approximately 91 per cent of the students, the available figures show, are unwilling to go to war for the Allies; and 62 per cent oppose the extension of any aid to these powers which would tend to involve this country in such a war. The number favoring Germany is negligible.

Here are the organizations whose platforms are strongly in favor of peace, and the membership of each:

American Independence League, Harvard branch	660
The Harvard Anti-war Committee	100
The Harvard Student Union	250
The Harvard Pacifist Association	53
The Harvard Crimson, daily newspaper	50
The Young Communist League, Harvard branch	40
The Harvard Socialist League	15

These are the figures for membership as quoted by those in charge of each organization. Students enrolled total 1,168, but many—how many it is impossible to know—are members of more than one group.

Cross-Section of Opinion

A survey of sentiment in the college as a whole was conducted in this fashion: 15 students, each outstanding on the campus, and in a position to know well the attitude of a large number of other students, were asked to estimate the percentage of undergraduates who favored no aid at all to the Allies; who favored limited aid, of such a character as not to involve this country in war; who favored all aid short of war, risking involvement; who favored immediate belligerency.

Those questioned included members of the Harvard Student Council, editors of the student publications, heads of peace and policy-discussion organizations, and the second marshal of Phi Beta Kappa.

Here is the average of their estimates:

	P.C.
Those opposed to all aid	19
Those in favor of limited aid	43
Those in favor of all aid short of war	30
Those in favor of immediate belligerency	8

Before the invasion of the Lowlands, the figures are estimated to have been as follows:

	P.C.
Those opposed to all aid	28
Those in favor of limited aid	47
Those in favor of all aid short of war	20
Those in favor of immediate belligerency	5

Some Change in Sentiment

Thus the events of recent weeks have reduced the number of those who would "proceed with caution" from 75 per cent to 62 per cent, and increased those willing to risk war from 25 per cent to 38 per cent.

Largest of all the peace organizations, the American Independence League, with affiliated groups in 20 eastern colleges and universities, declares itself to be completely nonpolitical, and has not made a statement of policy upon any political issue. It is concerned "solely with expressing, maintaining, and strengthening the determination of the American people to stay out of war."

Several of the other organizations are primarily interested in different goals. The Young Communist League and the Socialist League, totaling 55 students, have political aims in view, but declare themselves to be sincerely interested in "keeping America out of the imperialist war."

The Harvard Student Union includes in its membership all of the Communists and many "fellow-travelers," but has a majority of non-Communist members. Most vocal of all the organizations, the Student Union distributes "communiqués," holds protest meetings, sponsors debates, and issues frequent pronunciamentos.

The membership is opposed to the extension of any aid to the Allies, and to all further "armament at the expense of social welfare." The Union frequently emphasizes alleged "crimes against international morality" committed by Britain and France at Munich, at the time of the Ethiopian crisis, and in the administration of their Empire possession.

The Harvard Pacifist Association is composed primarily of members of the Society of Friends, who are religiously opposed to war.

The Harvard Anti-War Committee, according to Milton Soffer, its President, is opposed to all aid to belligerents and to all militarization of student life, and supports the Ludlow Amendment and "measures tending to aid labor, the group with the greatest stake in peace."

Hitlerism's Crumbling Foreseen by Dr. Auer

The dissolution of Hitler's system is as certain within his own country as it is sure elsewhere, according to Dr. J. A. C. Fagginger Auer, Parkman professor of history and theology at Harvard. In a radio address prepared today for delivery in connection with the American Unitarian Association's annual meeting, he said: "The principles which have made life possible are against him (Hitler).

"Germany . . . cannot live without freedom; and since it must live, it will chose freedom in the end because any nation, or indeed any group of men, when faced with the choice between life and death, chooses life."

Speaking of the Nazi invasion of Norway, Belgium, Holland and many other countries, the Netherlands churchman said: "Is it possible to assume that to this horizontal victory a vertical one shall be added? Is it conceivable that upon these nations which have lived by the grace of democratic principles the Nazi principles will be imposed so that not bodily but mentally they will be crushed to earth?"

The answer, Dr. Auer declared, was no.

"Many things happen which have never happened before; but there are certain facts which are so intimately bound up with the mental history of men that it is inconceivable to suppose that they would suddenly cease to function."

Directors of the Association authorized last night a survey to determine what help could be given Netherlands refugees. Dr. Auer told them Netherlanders were "desperately in need" because of the war, which has left "even our wealthy people poor."

"We do not ask a great deal of money," he said, "but money to enable us to bring over temporarily men outstanding in all fields, to locate children and missing people, to take care of needs that are most pressing."

Squantum Beckons Young Men To Lucrative Aviation Future

By Robert R. Mullen
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Careers in the flying service, offering a training that costs the Federal Government $20,000 a student and which fits young college men for $321-a-month positions in the Navy within three years, or quite possibly $8,000 to $9,000 a year jobs with commercial airlines, are now being offered by the Naval Reserve Air Base at Squantum, Mass.

Racing well ahead of the Nation's preparedness drive, the Squantum base, it was disclosed today, is already playing an important part in meeting the expanding demand for trained pilots. Simultaneously, it is becoming an enlarged unit in defense plans for this northeastern industrial area, a visit to the field discloses.

Attractive Opportunities

As pictured by Lieut. Commander Richard W. Ruble, now in charge at Squantum, it is a bright opportunity, indeed, that this Spring awaits New England college and university students who can qualify.

Officers from the Squantum field are now visiting the 28 higher educational institutions in this area explaining what the Government offers.

Candidates must be citizens, not less than 20 or more than 27, and willing to remain in service at least four years. Although graduates are preferred, basic requirements are that each young man have at least one-half the credits required for a degree, and must have carried on studies in higher mathematics.

There is a romantic hitch, however, to the Government's offer. Applicants must be unmarried, and must agree to remain so for at least the first two full years of their training and service.

Young men who pass the preliminary requirements and are acceptable to the Navy, report to Squantum for a 30-day period of training. They are enrolled as Seamen, second class, given uniforms, food and lodging and paid $90.

During this 30-day period they are given 10 hours of dual instruction in flying and checked for solo flight. At the end of the month they return to their homes while the Navy checks over their performances. If they have passed—and 80 per cent of the Squantum boys do pass—they are ordered to Pensacola, Fla., for a six months' course. They are designated as aviation cadets and paid $105 a month, plus living quarters.

At the end of six months they are sworn in as Ensigns in the Naval Reserve, paid $205 a month, given the gold wings of an aviator and assigned to a regular naval unit, possibly an airplane carrier, a battleship, cruiser, or land patrol station.

After three years, our young man has the rank of Lieutenant Junior Grade, is being paid $321 a month.

At the end of four years, he has had 1,500 hours of military flying experience, and has his first opportunity to decide whether to continue in the service or return to civil life. If he elects the latter, he receives $500 in cash as a bonus. In addition, he retains reserve status and has certain flying privileges at reserve bases such as Squantum.

Commercial Openings

Within recent months, according to Lieutenant Commander Ruble representatives of commercial airlines have appeared at Squantum, in one instance seeking 65 reserve officers as pilots, and in another instance, 125. Salaries up to $9,000 were in prospect, he said.

Opportunities such as these must certainly seem rather appealing in these days when graduates find job openings rather slim. At present, Squantum is limited to eight new enrollees a month, and is already filled up to August.

But Squantum just now is being considerably enlarged. Already, more than $700,000 has been appropriated, approximately half going for enlarged barracks and mess hall, and half for a new hangar for neutrality patrol planes.

Within a matter of weeks, Squantum will be in position greatly to enlarge the number of pilots in training, and with the Navy's expanded plane program already well under way, it is presumed that Squantum's facilities will be taxed to the limit.

There is plenty of room for further expansion. The Navy already has an area approximately double that at the Boston Municipal Airport in East Boston, and, in addition, the Navy owns the land now used by the Dennison Airport, so the combined facilities would offer a flat landing space of unusual proportions.

Squantum's Future

It is doubtful, however, whether, except in actual war times, the field would be enlarged much beyond the present plans. This is chiefly due to its status as a reserve air station. The Navy's main air base, the base that will be attached to the active service, is now projected for Quonsett Point, R. I., where as much as $25,000,000 may be spent in building the Navy's chief defense against air attack from across the North Atlantic.

Obviously, however, in case of war the Squantum base would swiftly lose its reserve status, and the squadrons stationed there would become full active units.

The tidal flats of Squantum—which is a peninsula separating Dorchester and Quincy Bays,—became Boston's first airport. Claude Grahame-White flew from there out to Boston Light and back in 1910, a sensational accomplishment that won him a $10,000 prize.

During the World War, Squantum gained fame when the hastily erected $13,000,000 Victory Plant, operated by the Bethlehem, Fore River management, and employing 9,000 men, actually built destroyers in 45 days apiece, launching them, for a brief period, at the rate of one a day.

This plant is now virtually razed, and it is provocative of some thought that on its 13 acre site will soon rise a giant hangar to house a newer implement of war.

U. S. Launches The Destroyer Gwin at Boston

Sliding down the ways at the Boston Navy Yard today for its first dip in salt water, and toward a place in the rapidly growing fleet of the United States Navy, the new $4,000,000 destroyer Gwin was launched at the Charlestown yard this afternoon in the presence of Navy officials and a limited group of guests including the sponsoring party. The yard is closed to general visiting.

The new craft—of about 1,500 tons—was named for Lieut.-Com. William Gwin, U. S. N., and hero of the Civil War, according to Rear Admiral William M. Tarrant, Commandant of the First Naval District.

Mrs. Jesse T. Lippincott of Cincinnati, Ohio, was designated sponsor of the new destroyer, in place of her mother, Mrs. William M. Williams, originally chosen but who was unable to officiate. Mrs. Lippincott is a cousin of the late Lieutenant-Commander Gwin, who was a native of Columbus, Ind. He was appointed midshipman April 7, 1847, and was commissioned Lieutenant-Commander July 16, 1862.

The Gwin is the second vessel of the many that have been built at at Boston Navy Yard, since the days of the World War, to be built on ways. Most of them have been built in the Navy Yard drydocks.

Green Attending N. E. Convention

HARTFORD, Conn., May 25 (AP)—William Green, President, came to Hartford today to participate in the two-day New England regional convention of the American Federation of Labor.

The labor leader will speak on the subject, "Labor-Management Co-operation," at the convention banquet tonight before approximately 1,000 delegates from the six-State region.

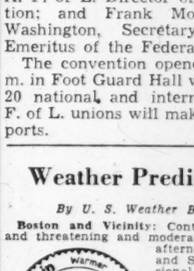
The program also listed addresses by John M. Carmody, Administrator of the Federal Works Agency; Frank P. Fenton, national A. F. of L. Director of Organization; and Frank Morrisson of Washington, Secretary-Treasurer Emeritus of the Federation.

The convention opened at 10 a. m. in Foot Guard Hall where some 20 national and international A. F. of L. unions will make their reports.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Boston and Vicinity: Continued cloudy and threatening and moderately cool this afternoon, tonight, and Sunday. Occasional drizzle and light rain. Lowest temperature tonight in upper 40's. Moderate northeast to easterly winds. Uncertain but slightly encouraging indications of clearing and warmer by Monday.



Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont: Mostly cloudy today and tonight, with occasional light rain; little change in temperature.

Massachusetts Rhode Island: Cloudy with occasional rain and continued cool today and tonight.

Connecticut: Cloudy, occasional rain today and tonight; little change in temperature

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	47	49	New Orleans	63	77
Chicago	49	64	New York	55	66
Denver	44	71	Norfolk	64	64
Kansas City	50	73	Philadelphia	55	63
Los Angeles	57	76	St. Louis	54	74
Miami	81	89	San Francisco	52	62
Minneapolis	45	60	Washington	58	62

A—7:30 a. m., E. D. T., May 25.
B—Maximum, May 24.

High Tides at Boston

Saturday, 2:08 p. m.; height, 9.3 feet.
Sunday, 2:21 a. m.; height, 10.0 feet.
Sunday, 2:58 p. m.; height, 9.0 feet.
Monday, 3:12 a. m.; height, 9.4 feet.

Light all vehicles Saturday by 8:38 p. m.
Light all vehicles Sunday by 8:39 p. m.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Radio Page 12

Movies

Brookline Village—
"The House of Seven Gables." 3:40, 6:45, 9:50. Also "Black Friday," with Boris Karloff. 1:50, 5:10, 8:15.

Coolidge Corner—
"The Grapes of Wrath." 2:50, 6:10, 9:25. Also "Ma, He's Making Eyes at Me," with Tom Brown. 1:45, 5, 8:15.

Exeter—
"I Met Him in Paris," with Claudette Colbert. 2, 5, 8:05. Also "I Take This Woman." 3:10, 6:15, 9:20. Tomorrow: "Enemy Agent," with Richard Cromwell and Helen Vinson. Also "It's a Date," featuring Deanne Durbin.

Fenway—
John Garfield and Anne Shirley in "Saturday's Children." 12:45, 3:45, 6:45, 9:45. Also "King of the Lumberjacks," with John Payne and Gloria Dickson. 2:40, 5:40, 8:45.

Fine Arts—
"Rasputin." 1:10, 3:10, 5:15, 7:15, 9:20. Also Walt Disney's "Fox Hunt." 1, 3, 5:05, 7:05, 9:10.

Keith Memorial—
Ginger Rogers and Joel McCrea in "Primrose Path." 1:40 a. m., 3, 6:25, 9:45. "You Can't Fool Your Wife," featuring Lucille Ball and James Ellison. 10:05 a. m., 1:30, 4:50, 8:15. Also "March of Time." 11:15 a. m., 2:35, 6, 9:20.

Metropolitan—
"Lillian Russell," starring Alice Faye and Don Ameche. 10 a. m., 1:45, 5:35, 9:25. Also "The Biscuit Eater," with Billy Lee. 12:20, 4:10, 8.

Modern—
"Buck Benny Rides Again." 9:15 a. m., 12:20, 3:30, 6:35, 9:45. Also "Charlie Chan's Murder Cruise." 10:55 a. m., 2, 5:10, 8:20.

Orpheum—
"Our Town," starring William Holden and Martha Scott. 11:30 a. m., 3, 6:35, 10:10. Also "40 Little Mothers," with Eddie Cantor. 9:55 a. m., 1:25, 5, 8:35.

Paramount—
John Garfield and Anne Shirley in "Saturday's Children." 9:10 a. m., 12:10, 3:15, 6:15, 9:20. Also "King of the Lumberjacks," with John Payne and Gloria Dickson. 11:05 a. m., 2:10, 5:15, 8:15.

R. K. O. Boston—
"The Mysterious Mr. Reeder," with Will Fyffe. 10:35 a. m., 2:20, 6:05, 9:55. Also "Gaucho Serenade." 12, 3:45, 7:35. Stage: Deep River Boys. Oscar Davis Lucienne and Ashour, La Lage and Phil Farrell Foursome. 1:15, 5, 8:50.

Scollay—
"Buck Benny Rides Again," with Jack Benny. 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:50, 6:45, 9:40. Also "Charlie Chan's Murder Cruise." 11:30 a. m., 2:25, 5:25, 8:20.

State—
Our Town," starring William Holden and Martha Scott. 11:30 a. m., 3, 6:35, 10:10. Also "40 Little Mothers" with Eddie Cantor. 1:25, 5, 8:35.

South Station Theater—
"March of Time," "Fitzpatrick Travel—The Old South," "Social Security," "Going Places with Graham McNamee," "Animals of the Desert," latest newsreels and other shorts.

Telepix—
Newsreels from Europe, The March of Time review of "The Philippines," a trip to "Exotic Egypt," "A Rhythmic Jamboree," cartoons and oddities. From 10 a m till midnight.

Tremont—
"Northwest Passage," with Spencer Tracy and Robert Young. Also "Winter Carnival," with Ann Sheridan. Continuous from 8:30 a. m., to 11:30 p. m. Tomorrow: "Drums Along the Mohawk," starring Henry Fonda and Claudette Colbert. Also "Raffles," with David Niven.

Trans-Lux—
"The Crooked Road," with Edmund Lowe, Irene Hervey and Henry Wilcoxon. 9:30 a. m., 12, 2:35, 5:10, 7:45, 10:15. Also "The Man Who Reclaimed His Head." 10:40 a. m., 1:10, 3:50, 6:25, 9.

University—
Henry Fonda in "Grapes of Wrath." 2:25, 5:45, 9:10. Also Martha Raye in "The Farmer's Daughter." 1:30, 4:45, 8:10. Tomorrow: "Road to Singapore," with Bing Crosby and Bob Hope. Also Priscilla Lane in "Three Cheers for the Irish."

Uptown—
"Viva Cisco Kid," 1:35, 5, 8:30. Also "It's a Date," with Deanna Durbin. 2:50, 6:15, 9:45.

Tonight at the Pops

Symphony Hall, 8:30—
"Lohengrin," Introduction to Act III ..... Wagner
Overture to "La Cazza Ladra" ..... Rossini
"The Swan" ..... Saint-Saëns
Violoncello solo: Jacobus Langendoen
Pop Goes the Weasel ..... Cailliet
Overture to "The Flying Dutchman" ..... Wagner
"Tales from the Vienna Woods," Waltzes ..... Strauss
Rhapsody in Blue ..... Gershwin
Piano Solo: Leo Litwin
Cielite Lindo ..... Arranged by Bodge
Songs of the Old Days
"Stars and Stripes Forever," March ..... Sousa

News and reviews of plays, concerts, and motion pictures appear daily in the Arts Column. In addition a Movie Guide is published in the Daily Features Page each Saturday.

Art gallery and museum exhibits are listed on Mondays.

Dance

Repertory Theater—
Dance recital by Katharine O'Gorman. 8:30.

Peabody Playhouse—
Dance recital by Boris Novikoff and the Russian-American Ballet. 8:30.

Tomorrow

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Miss Violet Ker Seymer, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Lowell, in First Congregational Church, Merrimack Street, Lowell, 3:30 p. m.

Museum of Fine Arts—
Guidance tour on Museum Treasures by Mrs. Tanner, 3:30.

Sunday Night at the Pops

Symphony Hall, 8:30—
Overture to "The Barber of Seville ..... Rossini
"Capriol" Suite for Strings ... Warlock
(Based on Dance Tunes from Arbeau's Orchésographie (1588)
Prelude and Fugue on "Dixie" ..... Weinberger
Pianoforte Concerto No. 2, in G major, Op. 44 ..... Tchaikovsky
Soloist: Selma Kramer
Austrian Peasant Dances ..... Schönherr
Bach Goes to Town ..... Alec Templeton
Sailors' Dance, from "Red Poppy" ..... Glière

Music

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court—
Recital by Ella Belle Davis, soprano. Marie P. Davis accompanist. 2.

Red Cross Sets Drive On Group Gifts

With barely one third of the quota for the Boston Chapter of the American Red Cross $10,000,000 War Relief Fund received, J. W. Farley, general chairman of the campaign, appealed today to employee groups throughout Greater Boston to make provisions for group contributions, in order that the fund may be quickly subscribed.

The Boston quota is $300,000. Thus far contributions total only $110,916, it has been reported.

Latest accounts from Europe demand that the fund should not only be fully subscribed, but oversubscribed, Mr. Farley said.

"A cable message, which I have received from a Red Cross representative in Europe," he said, "tells of the roads in France being crowded with refugees, while whole families arrive at Red Cross stations after being on the road four or five days. Surely the people of Boston will awaken to the urgency of aiding these people immediately. They must have aid now. Contributions may be brought to, or sent to, 17 Gloucester Street or 90 Federal Street or to local banks."

After a rally today at Parkman Bandstand, a demonstration of War relief work was given on the Common by the 101st Medical Regiment of the Massachusetts National Guard. Speakers at the rally were Postmaster Peter F. Tague, Herman Bush, Commissioner of soldiers' relief, and James Burke, Registrar of Births, Deaths, and Marriages.

An appeal to all Boston school employees has been sent out by Arthur L. Gould, superintendent of schools, seeking contributions to the war relief fund. "I fully realize," he said in his letter, "the many demands that have been made upon teachers and other school employees. The response has been most generous. Only the magnitude of the present crisis with its humanitarian appeal for the relief of suffering, prompts me to urge further contributions at this time."

The present total has been aided by several large contributions. The latest include a $5,000 gift from the First National Bank of Boston, $6,000 from the Yankee Network, Inc. and the Colonial Network, Inc., $1,000 from the United Shoe Machinery Corporation and $1,000 from Salada Tea company.

In the personal gifts division, of which Robert H. Hallowell and Mrs. Frederick Deane are cochairmen, two additional gifts of $1,000 from previous contributors were reported, one from Mrs. George E. Warren and another from an anonymous donor. There was also a new $2,000 anonymous contribution.

Fifty Years of Service

The New Haven Railroad presented 50-year service pins today to two veteran employees—Engineer George Irving Winslow of Boston and Passenger Conductor George Spraker Tucker of Dedham.

ANIMAL RESCUE LEAGUE
OF BOSTON
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WILL YOU HELP?

Copy of an Ancient Work of Art

Courtesy Museum of Fine Arts, Boston

Reconstruction by a Modern Artist of an Early Egyptian Bed

Joseph Gerte has added another work of restored art to the Boston Museum. It is now temporarily on display in the New Accessions Gallery.

Egyptian Bed for Museum

Apprenticing himself to the cabinet-makers of ancient Egypt, the Boston restorer, Joseph Gerte, has added another piece of remarkable handiwork to the galleries of the Museum of Fine Arts. This time it is a copy of a bed in use in 1750 B. C. It is temporarily on display in the New Accessions Gallery.

Following the exact style and dimensions, and, as near as possible, materials, of the original fragments discovered by the Museum during its excavations at Kerma, the craftsman has assembled the parts of the bed in the ancient manner. The joints are tenoned and pegged without glue. Wooden braces attached with pegs and with rawhide reinforce the legs, which are very skillfully carved. The inlay decorations of the footboard are copies of a complete set now in the Museum.

The bed, strung with rawhide thongs, slopes slightly towards the foot, and the footboard therefore was a practical addition, preventing the sleeper from sliding off. Dows Dunham, Associate Curator in the Department of Egyptian Art, who supervised the excavations at Kerma, in the Egyptian Sudan, says that in a number of tombs such beds were found, made of acacia wood, which is hard, and having soft wood footboards inlaid with bone or ivory figures. The hard wood used by the ancient workers is most nearly approximated in the rosewood used in the reproduction.

After nearly four millennia only fragments remain of wooden parts, but enough has lasted to show the mortise and tenon construction, and there have been available enough scraps of the rawhide crosslacing to guide the restorer. His work is well known through the reproductions which he built of the furniture of the Fourth Dynasty household of Queen Hetepheres.

Wide Highways In Place Of Airports Urged

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, N. H.—Harry N. Atwood, Greenfield, N. H., inventor, who says that the wood and plastic methods used by him in the construction of a plane seven years ago are today being used by Germany, Italy, and Russia in the construction of warplane cabins and gasoline tanks, is off to Washington to advocate to Federal authorities the adoption of six-lane highways instead of airports for military defense purposes.

In connection with this new proposal, Mr. Atwood says that "by the use of this six-lane highway plan, the Country will eliminate building of costly airports that are an invitation to enemy bombers."

Mr. Atwood feels that there are approximately 100,000 miles of highway in this Country that could be converted for this purpose.

The inventor and aviator says that it will be impossible for this country to turn out 50,000 planes in two years and that today we have "fewer than 5,000 aircraft, not one capable of meeting German aircraft on equal terms." He also reports a "big deficiency in the number of anti-aircraft guns needed to defend this Country from aerial attack."

Turning to the process that he worked out seven years ago for the construction of airplanes at low cost out of wood and plastic material, one such plane actually having been built and flown, Mr. Atwood says that although anti-plastic interests have blocked the development of this type of plane, "today Germany, Italy, and Russia are using bullet-proof plastic in the construction of the cabins and gasoline tanks in their planes. This has accounted for the alarming inability of Allied fighters to shoot down the Nazi bombers, inclosed in cabins that defy bullets and equipped with gasoline tanks that seal themselves whenever punctured with a bullet."

"If we are attacked," maintains Mr. Atwood, "it will be through the air, and probably from original bases on the island of Greenland, to be followed by more bases established in Canada from which this Country could be easily bombed."

Mr. Atwood believes that the development of highways for airplane runways would eliminate large concentrations of planes at airports that would provide a target for enemy bombers.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

7:00 WRUL 6.04mc

For Monday, May 27

12:45 WMEX 1500kc
1:00 WORL 920kc
4:30 WRUL 11.79mc
7:00 WRUL 6.04mc

Christian Science Program

For Monday, May 27

1:30 p. m.—WORL (920kc). Devotional program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

Today on WRUL

(Eastern Daylight Saving Time)
(6.04mc-49.6m and 11.79mc-25.4m)

6:30 p. m.—"Music for the Dinner Hour."
7:00 p. m.—"The Christian Science Monitor Views the News."
7:30 p. m.—"World Youth Speaks: What of the Future?"
8:00 p. m.—Czechoslovakian Cultural Program.

For Sunday, May 26

(Eastern Daylight Saving Time)
(6.04mc-49.6m and 11.79mc-25.4m)

3:00 p. m.—Albanian Goodwill Program.
3:30 p. m.—"The Truth That Makes Men Free."
3:45 p. m.—"Pathways to Peace."
4:00 p. m.—Greek Goodwill Program.
4:30 p. m.—"Missionaries Afield," auspices of the Foreign Missions Conference of North America.
5:00 p. m.—Devotional Period: the Rev. Robert McC. Hatch, Trinity Church, Boston.
5:30 p. m.—"The Poetry Corner"
5:45 p. m.—Sunday Evening Concert.
6:30 p. m.—Splendors of Literature. "The Art of Radio Speech: Preparing Scripts That Hit the Mark," Prof. John C. Scammell.
7:00 p. m.—Bach Cantata Series, Alfred Wallenstein, conductor.

Today on Short Waves

(Eastern Daylight Saving Time)

Berlin—6:30 p. m.—"U. S. and Germany." DXB, 9.61 meg., 31.2 m.; DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.
Berlin—7:30 p. m.—Famous German Dance Bands. DXB, 9.61 meg., 31.2 m.; DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.
Budapest—7:35 p. m.—"Hungarian Rhapsody." HAT5, 9.62 meg., 31.17 m.
Moscow—8 p. m.—Program in English. RV96, 15.24 meg., 19.7 m.; RNE, 12 meg., 25 m.
Tokyo—9:05 p. m.—Popular Songs. JZK, 15.16 meg., 19.7 m.
London—9:15 p. m.—"Despatch from the Front." GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.
Rome—9:40 p. m.—Program by Federation of Business and Professional Women; selections from Puccini operas. 2RO3, 31.15 m.; 2RO4, 25.40 m.; 2RO6, 19.61 m.
Berlin—10:30 p. m.—Political Cabaret. DXB, 9.61 meg. 31.2 m.; DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.
London—11:15 p. m.—"In Town Tonight"; talk by Howard Marshall. GSC, 9.58 meg. 31.3 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, these programs are subject to change.

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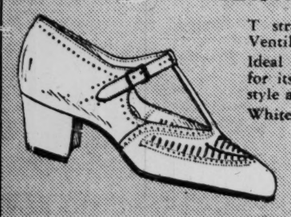

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Credit Unions Report 1939 Asset Gains

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WORCESTER, Mass., May 25—Credit unions in Massachusetts—banks and lending associations owned and operated by working people—increased their assets by $3,000,000 to a total of $23,800,000 combined assets in 1939, William H. Wellen, President of the Credit Union League of Massachusetts, reported today at the annual convention in the Hotel Bancroft here.

Forty new credit unions were organized in 1939, as compared with 26 in 1938, Mr. Wellen said, despite the fact that the league has no paid organizer and depends upon the good will of its officials and members to spread its message.

Already in 1940 24 new State-chartered credit unions and 60 Federal-chartered credit unions have been formed, in addition to the State total of 402 unions now in operation, Mr. Wellen's report said.

The State credit union movement also weathered the period between 1929 and 1933 very well, Mr. Wellen reported, dropping $4,000,000 in assets to a combined total figure of $12,000,000. But in the period since 1933 credit union assets in Massachusetts have nearly doubled from their $16,000,000 total to the $23,800,000 figure, he said.

Stands for Thrift

© Bachrach

Albert W. Smith
Walpole, Mass., Selectman

Massachusetts' Credit Union League, with 700 delegates from 425 unions throughout the Commonwealth, today began its sixth annual two-day convention in Worcester.

Speakers at the convention will be William G. Jensen, State Director of the Division of Credit Unions of the Banking Department; Albert W. Smith, Walpole selectman; and Willard D. Fessenden of Springfield.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
3:00	"Old Vienna"	Les Brown's Orchestra	Dol Brissett's Orchestra	First Game: Boston Red Sox-New York Yankees	The Norsemen
3:15	Music With't Words	Les Brown's Orchestra	Dol Brissett's Orchestra	Interviews	Organ Concert
3:30	News; Braintree	Bob Strong's Orchestra	Hanford McNider, talk	Second Game: Boston	"Melody Mart"
3:45	Tercentenary	Bob Strong's Orchestra	Hanford McNider, talk		"Melody Mart"
4:00	"Bull Session": college debate	Club Matinee: variety	"Golden Melodies": string ensemble	Red Sox-N. Y. Yankees	Musicale
4:15	"Buffalo Presents"	Club Matinee: variety	A Boy, a Girl, a Band	Second Game: Boston	"Consolairs"
4:30	Sport program	Club Matinee: variety	A Boy, a Girl, a Band	Red Sox-N. Y. Yankees	"Melody Mirror"
4:45		Club Matinee: variety	A Boy, a Girl, a Band	Second Game: Boston	"Melody Mirror"
5:00	Eddie Duchin's Or.	Gus Steck's Orchestra	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	Red Sox-N. Y. Yankees	"Melody Mirror"
5:15	Eddie Duchin's Or.	Gus Steck's Orchestra	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	Junior Broadcasting	"Melody Mirror"
5:30	Sports Review	John Aiken, talk	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	Club	"Melody Mirror"
5:45	So. American Way	190-Voice Choir	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	Frank Ryan, sports	News Service
6:00	News; comment	News; "Dinner Dance"	News Service	Dinner Cincert	Italian Radio Review
6:15	Bill Elliott, songs	Dinner Dance; Weather	Sports Roundup	Dinner Cincert	Italian Radio Review
6:30	Nan Wynn, songs	"Renfrew of the Mounted": dramatization	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Herbert Marsh's Orch.
6:45	The World Today		Better Business Drama	Sports: "Memory Lane"	Sport comment
7:00	'People's Platform': informal discussion	"Message of Israel"	"Kindergarten"	"For the Children"	Salon Orchestra
7:15	"Sky Blazers": dramatizations	"Message of Israel"	European Situation	"For the Children"	News Service
7:30		Ruby Newman's Orcs.	Joe Reichman's Orch.	"Twentieth Century	Louis Prima's Orchestra
7:45		Ruby Newman's Orcs.	"Confidentially Yours"	Serenade"	"Jungle Jim"
8:00	"Gang Busters": dramatizations	"The Fifth Column"; Rep. Martin Dies	"The First Born": dramatization	Special Review of the War	"Hans Buchwald's Hour of Music"
8:15	Wayne King's Orchestra; War news	Radio Guild Drama: "Beat Out the Count"	Lawrence Welk's Orch.	Eddie Fitzpatrick's Orch.	The Rhythmettes
8:30			Lawrence Welk's Orch.	Eddie Fitzpatrick's Orch.	"Sunset Trailers"
8:45					
9:00	Your Hit Parade:	National Barn Dance:	Rep. J. William Ditter.	"Voice of Liberty"	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:15	Mark Warnow's	Henry Burr; Hoosier	Gordon Jenkins' Orch.	News Service	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:30	Orchestra; soloists.	Hot Shots; Glen Welty's Orchestra	NBC Symphony Orch.; Frank Black, Conductor	Mozart Opera Series: Alfred Wallenstein, con.	
9:45	"Saturday Night				
10:00	Serenade"	John Gunther, news	Bob Crosby's Orchestra;	Mozart Opera Series:	News Service
10:15	News of Europe	European news	vocalist	Alfred Wallenstein, con.	Mario Chandlers Orch.
10:30	News of Europe	Vaughn Munroe's Orch.	"Business Is Business":	Gov. John W. Bricker,	Davis & Schwegler Orch.
10:45	Music; weather	Vaughn Munroe's Orch.	drama	Ohio	Mario Chandlers Orch.
11:00	News; Sports	News; Weather	News Service	Old Dominion Barn	"Sportoscope"
11:15	News; Music	Johnny McGee's Orch.	Weather Service	Dance	Vic Berton's Orchestra
11:30	San Francisco World	Sleepy Hall's Orchestra	Ben Cutler's Orchestra	Will Osborne's Orch.	"Day's End"
11:45	Fair Opening	Sleepy Hall's Orchestra	Ben Cutler's Orchestra	Tommy Reynolds' Orch.	News Service

Sunday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
8:00	Press News; "Organ	War news; Music	European News; Organ	Dudley Carollers	
8:15	Reveille"	Instrumental trio	and xylophone recital	Dudley Carollers	
8:30	"Uncle Elmer's Song	News; Weather	Weather Service	"Musical Album"	
8:45	Circle"	"Tony, Juanita, Buddy"	News Service	"Musical Album"	
9:00	News of Europe	"Coast-to-Coast on a	News from Berlin, London, Paris, Washington	"Sunday Morning Serenade": recordings	"Your Morning Pick-Up"
9:15	Clyde Barrie, songs	Bus": children's prgrm	"Sunday Drivers": soloists; orchestra	"Sunday Morning Serenade": recordings	"Your Morning Pick-Up"
9:30	Wings Over Jordan	"Coast-to-Coast on a			Concert Orchestra
9:45	Wings Over Jordan	Bus": children's prgrm			Concert Orchestra
10:00	Church of the Air	Melodic Moods	Uncle Bob: children's	"Melody Market"	"Operatic Airs"
10:15	Church of the Air	Melodic Moods	program	"Melody Market"	Religious Service
10:30	"March of Games"	"Southernaires": Negro	Robert Stewart, tenor	Tremont Temple Baptist	Religious Service
10:45	"March of Games"	male quartet	Ross Trio: vocal	Church Service	Religious Service
11:00	Old South Church	News; Musicale	Temple Israel Service	Tremont Temple Baptist	Religious Service
11:15	Old South Church	Luther-Layman Singers	Temple Israel Service	Church Service	"Music in the Modern
11:30	Old South Church	Happy Jim Parsons	Temple Israel Service	Tremont Temple Baptist	Manner"
11:45	Old South Church	Weather; Music	Temple Israel Service	Church Service	The Italian Hour
12:00	News; weather	Music Hall: Henrietta	News Service	Student Radio Club	The Italian Hour
12:15	Piano soloist	Schumann, pianist;	"Tone Tapestries"	Student Radio Club	The Italian Hour
12:30	Salt Lake City	Charlotte Symon, so-	"On Your Job"	Italian string music	The Italian Hour
12:45	Tabernacle Choir	prano; String Orch.	"On Your Job"	Italian string music	The Italian Hour
1:00	Piano soloist	Pilgrimage of Poetry	Religious program	News Service	Portuguese Hour
1:15	Beacon St. Window	Vass Family, songs	Religious program	"Songalogue"	Portuguese Hour
1:30	"Democracy in Ac-	News Service	Salute of the Americas:	Salute of the Americas:	Portuguese Hour
1:45	tion": drama	Vocalist; orchestra	talks; music	talks; music	Portuguese Hour
2:00	"On Parade"	American Red Cross War	Drama and music	"Symphonietta"	Joseph Tall's Program
2:15	"On Parade"	Relief Drive: Mrs. F.	Drama and music	"Symphonietta"	Joseph Tall's Program
2:30	'News and Rhythm'	D. Roosevelt; Norman	University of Chicago	Red Cross War Relief	Joseph Tall's Program
2:45	'News and Rhythm'	Davis; movie stars	Round Table	Program	Joseph Tall's Program
3:00	News; Columbia	Vocational Quiz	"I Want a Divorce":	Drama and music	Scandinavian Melodies
3:15	Broadcasting Sym-	Foreign Policy Assn.	dramatic sketch	Drama and music	Scandinavian Melodies
3:30	phony Or.; Howard	Coronado Cuarto Centen-	News from Europe	Scholarship Awards	Scandinavian Melodies
3:45	Barlow, conductor;	nial program	R. V. Kaltenborn	Scholarship Awards	Scandinavian Melodies
4:00	Aaron Copland,	"National Vespers"	Will Osborne's Orchestra	El Paseo Troubadours	"Strings and Things":
4:15	commentator	"National Vespers"	Will Osborne's Orchestra	El Paseo Troubadours	orchestra
4:30	"Invitation to	News; Basin Street	"The World Is Yours":	"Nobody's Children":	"Melodies of the Music
4:45	Learning"	Chamber Music Society	dramatization	orphans' histories	Masters"
5:00	Your Band & Mine	Moylan Sisters, songs	Paul Laval's Orchestra	"Musical Steelmakers":	Fornier Trio
5:15	Your Band & Mine	"Garden Gossip"	Three Cheers: vocal	variety program	McLeod's Troubadours
5:30	Your Band & Mine	"Voice of Hawaii"	"From Hollywood To-	"Rendezvous": vocalists;	Irish Minstrels
5:45	Movie talk	Sports and News	day": variety	orchestra	"Silent People": drama
6:00	"Fun in Print":	Religious program	"Spreading New Eng-	James L. Fly, Chairman,	News Service
6:15	literary quiz	Religious program	land's Fame"	FCC	Two-Piano Concert
6:30	"Melody Ranch"	"Beat the Band": quiz	News Service	"Show of the Week":	Religious program
6:45	with Gene Autry	program	Baseball News	Xavier Cugat's Orch.	Religious program
7:00	News of the World	News from Europe	Jack Benny Program:	News Service	"Sweet Music"
7:15	News of the World	News from Europe	comedy; orchestra	"Supper Dance"	"The Friendly Singer"
7:30	"The Adventures of	"Magnolia Blossoms":	Sammy Kaye's Orchestra	News from Germany	"Week-End Jamboree"
7:45	Ellery Queen"	Fisk Jubilee Choir	Sammy Kaye's Orchestra	Bob Strong's Orchestra	"Week-End Jamboree"
8:00	Rep. Hamilton Fish	"The New World": historical drama	Edgar Bergen; Donald Dickson; guests; orch.	American Forum of the Air: discussion by outstanding authorities on	"Pages From the Classical Album": Gilbert &
8:15	Nan Wynn, songs	"The New World": his-	"One Man's Family":	aviation	Sullivan selections
8:30	Johnny Green's Or.	torical drama	dramatic sketch		"Pages From the Classi-
8:45	vocalist; News				cal Album": Gilbert &
9:00	Summer Hour: Jes-	Walter Winchell	"Manhattan Merry-Go-	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	Sullivan selections
9:15	sica Dragonette;	"The Parker Family"	Round"	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	Piano duet
9:30	James Newill; Lin-	Irene Rich, sketch	"American Album of	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	Cottage Hawaiians
9:45	ton Wells; orch.	"Sports Newsreel"	Familiar Music"	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	
10:00	"Take It or Leave	"Good Will Hour": John	Phil Spitalny's All-Girl	Interlude: "Symphonic	Arizona Rangers
10:15	It": quiz program	J. Anthony, director	Orchestra; guest	Hour"	Arizona Rangers
10:30	Pres. Roosevelt's	President Roosevelt's	President Roosevelt's	President Roosevelt's	News Service
10:45	Fireside Chat	Fireside Chat	Fireside Chat	Fireside Chat	"Let's Dance"
11:00	Sports; News	News; Talk; Weather	News Service	Griff Williams' Orch.	"Let's Dance"
11:15	Weather; Music	"Music You Want"	Weather Service	"Lazy Rhapsodies," with	"Day's End"
11:30	Kay Kyser's Orch.	"Music You Want"	Will Bradley's Orchestra	Sophisticated Ladies	"Day's End"
11:45	Kay Kyser's Orch.	"Music You Want"	Will Bradley's Orchestra	Al Kavelin's Orchestra	News Service

Monday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
11:00	Short, Short Story	Mildred W. Carlson	"David Harum": sketch	Ruth Moss, Interviews	Network speaker
11:15	"Life Begins"	Clark Dennis, songs	"Road of Life": sketch	"Singing Strings"	Baritone soloist
11:30	"Big Sister": play	Jack Berch Song Club	"Against the Storm"	Charley Freshwater's	"Lost and Found"
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Weather; Music	"The Guiding Light"	Cowboy Band	News Service
12:00	Kate Smith & News	News; Noonday Review	"Woman in White"	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15	"Girl Marries"	Noonday Review; stocks	"The O'Neills": drama	Agricultural talk	Studio speaker
12:30	"Helen Trent"	National Farm and	"Singin' Sam": songs	Italian string music	Sports; Weather; Tide
12:45	Our Gal Sunday	Home Hour; Walter	"Meet Miss Julia"	Italian string music	"The Monitor News"
1:00	"The Goldbergs"	Blaufuss' Homesteaders	News Service	Women's Club News	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15	"Life Beautiful"	"Tony, Juanita, Buddy"	"Musical Roundup"	"Carters of Elm Street"	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30	Right to Happiness	"Harvey and Dell": sk.	Marjorie Mills Hour	"Hits and Bits"	"Pleasantdale Folks"
1:45	"Road of Life"	"Notebook": Weather	Marjorie Mills Hour	Sports Matinee	Speech School
2:00	Dramatic sketch	"Concert Hall": tran-	'Hymns of All Churches'	News Service	"Hit Parade of Tomorrow"
2:15	"Joyce Jordan"	scriptions	"Grimm's Daughter"	Sport program	Elsie Gross, organist
2:30	Fletcher Wiley	U. S. Navy Band	"Valiant Lady": sketch	"Road to Romance"	News Service
2:45	"My Son and I"	U. S. Navy Band	"Light of the World"	Interviews	
3:00	"Society Girl"	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Mary Marlin"	Boston Bees-New York	"Western Serenade"
3:15	"In Hollywood"	"Honeymoon Hill": sk.	"Ma Perkins": sketch	Giants baseball game	"Melody Mart"
3:30	News Service	"John's Other Wife"	"Pepper Young's Family"	Boston Bees-New York	"Melody Mart"
3:45	Community Bulletin	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade": sketch	Giants baseball game	Organ Melodies
4:00	Lecture Hall	Club Matinee: variety	"Backstage Wife"	Boston Bees-New York	"Melody Mirror"
4:15	Matinee Promenade	Club Matinee: variety	"Stella Dallas": drama	Giants baseball game	"Melody Mirror"
4:30	Matinee Promenade	Club Matinee: variety	"Lorenzo Jones": sketch	Boston Bees-New York	"Organesque"
4:45	"Around the Hub"	Club Matinee; News	"Young Widder Brown"	Giants baseball game	"Comic Page Club"
5:00	By Kathleen Norris	Glenn Carr's Orchestra	"Girl Alone": sketch	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15	Instrumentalists	Glenn Carr's Orchestra	"Life Can Be Beautiful"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30	Jay Wesley, sports	Ireene Wicker, sketch	"Jack Armstrong": sk.	"Young America Speaks'	"Melody Mirror"
5:45	Scattergood Baines	"Superman"; sketch	"The O'Neills": sketch	Frank Ryan, sports	News Service
6:00	News; Edwin C. Hill	News; sport comment	News Service	"Little Orphan Annie"	Italian Radio Review
6:15	Hedda Hopper	Dinner Dance	"Sports Roundup"	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30	Paul Sullivan	Weather; Dinner Dance	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	"Sweet Music"
6:45	The World Today	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sports; "Memory Lane"	Sport comment
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	You and Your Neighbor	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Salon Orchestra
7:15	Lanny Ross, songs	Democratic State Com.	H. V. Kaltenborn, news	News commentator	News Service
7:30	"Blondie": comedy	Sammy Kaye's Orches-	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger":	Louis Prima's Orchestra
7:45	serial drama	tra; Vass Family	Walter Kidder, songs	dramatic sketch	"Trveling Gordons": sk.
8:00	"Tune-up Time":	"Little Ol' Hollywood":	James Melton; Francia	"Play Broadcast": quiz	"Harper's Varieties"
8:15	vocalists; orch.	interviews	White; orchestra	program	Camera Club of the Air
8:30	Tom Howard; Geo.	"True or False"	Margaret Speaks, so-	"Mystery Hall": dra-	Studio program
8:45	Sheldon; War news	"True or False"	prano; symphonic orch.	matic sketch	Piano duet
9:00	Theater: Olivia de	"The Green Hornet":	"Doctor I. Q.": quiz	Bob Crosby's Orchestra	"Pages From the Classical Album": "Les Preludes" by Liszt
9:15	Haviland, Herbert	mystery drama	program	Bob Crosby's Orchestra	
9:30	Marshall in "Vigil	Paul Martin's Music	Alec Templeton Time:	Larry Clinton's Orch	
9:45	of the Night"	Paul Martin's Music	piano; soloist; orchestra	Larry Clinton's Orch	News Service; Sports
10:00	Guy Lombardo's Or.	John Gunther, news	"Lullaby Lady": Conti-	Raymond Gram Swing	Local Sports
10:15	Guy Lombardo's Or.	Johnny McGee's Orch.	nentals Quartet; orch.	News Service	Local Sports
10:30	Salute to Hal Kemp	"Frontline Headlines"	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	Thomas E. Dewey, ad-	Local Sports
10:45	Music; Weather	Vaughn Munroe's Orch.	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	dress	Local Sports
11:00	News; Sports	News; music; weather	News Service	Lew Diamond's Orch.	Local Sports
11:15	News Service	"The Music You Want"	Weather Service	Adrian Rollini's Trio	Wally Roth's Trio
11:30	Frankie Masters'	"The Music You Want"	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	Leo Reisman's Orchestra	"Day's End"
11:45	Orchestra	"The Music You Want"	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	Leo Reisman's Orchestra	News Service

Day of Untested Lawmakers Nearing in Bay State Change

Up and Down Beacon Hill

When Massachusetts' Legislature reconvenes on Wednesday, Jan. 1, 1940, the House of Representatives and the Senate will be overloaded with legislative inexperience, according to present indications.

A membership turnover of at least 50 per cent is anticipated due to political advancement of various Representatives and Senators, decisions by many members not to seek re-election because the biennial sessions system now forces a nonsalaried second year in office, and the recent changes effected by revision of the Senatorial and Representative districts.

What effect the turnover will have on the legislative process, is problematical, but it is certain House and Senate leaders will face a real problem regarding the training of new members in parliamentary procedure and in General Court process which, to newcomers, is often complicated and confusing.

Contest Due for President

Many veterans are leaving the statute-framing organization, not the least of which is expected to be Senator Joseph R. Cotton (R) of Lexington, President of the Senate, who is now Chairman of the State Public Utilities Commission. Because of his appointment to the latter $8,000-a-year post, Mr. Cotton is expected to retire from the Senate, thus opening the way for a real battle over choice of a new President.

Senator Angier L. Goodwin (R) of Melrose, Republican Floor Leader, is looked upon by many as Mr. Cotton's logical successor, but he may run into a strong opponent in Senator Donald W. Nicholson (R) of Wareham, who has participated in every Senate Presidential contest in the last several Legislatures. Senator Arthur W. Hollis (R) of Newton is another possible candidate.

The Presidency will certainly go to a Republican, inasmuch as the G. O. P. will have a strong majority in the Senate, unless a wholly unexpected election upset occurs throughout Massachusetts.

One member of the Senate and several Representatives have been elected Mayors of their respective cities during 1939 elections, thus forcing their legislative retirement. Some members have been given desirable city and state appointments, while others are already campaigning for other political positions.

Gerrymandering of Representative and Senatorial districts has already discouraged some members from seeking re-election, because in the new districts many feel they must build up new organizations at considerable expense to return to a Legislature that will meet only in 1941 and which promises a salary only in that one year.

One of these is Representative Roland D. Sawyer (D) of Ware who has already announced his retirement. Changes in the district served by Senator Thomas M. Burke (D) of Dorchester also may result in his decision not to run again. The legislative silencing of his sharp tongue would be a welcome relief to many Republican Senators.

Another factor in the 50 per cent turnover outlook is that some members fear the campaign activities of the Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers Associations. One of the chief issues against some members may be their votes in favoring of legislation to boost the $2,000 biennial session salary to $3,000 or higher.

The Federation is considering circulation during the coming campaign of records showing how each member voted on the salary question and many other issues. In those districts where economy is a by-word this type of campaigning may be very effective in defeating some present members for re-election.

* * *

Claim "Mistake" Made

The possibility of a 1941 movement for return to annual legislative sessions is developing. Disgruntled legislators are constantly referring to the "mistake" made by the people in voting for biennial sessions. They insist the voters will awakened to that "mistake" if a proper drive is engineered.

Of course, return to annual sessions would necessitate a constitutional amendment. The earliest the change could be effected is 1945, inasmuch as two successive Legislatures must vote in favor of the amendment which must then be approved by the voters at a State election. The November, 1944, election is the earliest election at which such a question could be presented. **Edgar M. Mills**

New Glare Glasses Adjustable

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Polaroid variable day glasses which permit the wearer to control the brightness of his view, to reduce outdoor brilliance as much or as little as required, are about to appear on the market. The invention was made by the Polaroid Corporation of Cambridge, headed by Edwin Land, President.

Each eye looks out through two Polaroid lenses. The front lens before each eye is stationary in the frame, while the rear lens may be rotated by a convenient button on the bridge of the frame. When this control button is moved to the extreme left, the maximum amount of useful-seeing light reaches the eyes. As the button is moved toward the right, the glasses become gradually darker and darker until at the extreme right they are so dark that the brightest possible surrounding landscape can be viewed with no discomfort.

In effect the new variable day glass is the equivalent of a whole series of conventional glasses, carefully graduated to pass different amounts of light. Thus the new feature that distinguishes the variable day glass from the standard Polaroid day glass, is the control of over-all brightness after the reflected glare has been eliminated.

There also are louvered side shields which effectively block out light from the sides that causes back reflections, and yet transmit light that enables clear side vision.

Maine's Airports Under Inspection

WASHINGTON, May 25 (AP)—Representative Ralph O. Brewster (R) of Maine said he and Hervey Law, Eastern Director of the Civil Aeronautics Authority airport division, would survey Maine airports Sunday with a view toward expansion of facilities.

Mr. Brewster also wrote President Roosevelt suggesting the possibility of training pilots at Eastport, Maine, where the Congressman said there were facilities for housing at least 500 pilots.

Speeding of the naval air base program might result in selection of a Maine site for an auxiliary base to Quonset Point, R. I., major northeastern aviation base of the Navy. Mr. Brewster said he had urged the House Naval Affairs Committee to consider Bar Harbor's facilities for a training base.

Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

Following are recent additions to and changes in the last published schedule of these programs. A schedule containing announcements of Radiocast Programs of Christian Science in the localities or regions served by this edition appears on the first and third Thursdays of each month. These program are under the auspices of local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Change in Schedule

Massachusetts

Greenfield—Saturdays in June, 9 a. m., WHAI, 1210kc.

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1,000 Teachers Meet at Yale; Importance of Press Stressed

By Millicent Taylor
Education Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Significant professional aspects of the teacher's life were subjected to expert analysis at the first Northeast Regional Conference of the Department of Classroom Teachers of the National Education Association, held here today in co-operation with Yale University. Some 1,000 teachers and school administrators from New England and surrounding States took part in a battery of panel discussions.

Authorities in each field steered the discussions, which covered the relationship of the teacher to the press, to the public, to the board of education, to the teachers' college, and to his own profession. Following a summary of the discussions by Alonzo F. Myers, Professor of Education at New York University, new steps for the teaching profession were outlined by Dr. Roma Gans, Associate Professor of Education, Teachers College, Columbia University.

"Public Relations"

Recommending a more professional "public relations" attitude in individual school systems, state education departments, and teacher organizations, which would take form in increased expenditures on public relations and better organization throughout the schools for dealing with the press, Lawrence B. Johnson, Co-ordinating Assistant, New Jersey Education Association, Trenton, and chairman of the panel on "The Teacher and the Press," led a discussion which brought out the importance of the press as a means of interpreting the schools to the public, as well as the importance to the press of the education field—representing, he said, one fourth the population area—as a source of news and reader support.

That teacher and press are each inadequately informed about the other, was made clear at the outset of the discussion. Among the points brought out were:

1. That the teacher does not recognize news—the need of something happening, of drama or conflict, of timeliness and of facts; 2. that the teacher does not recognize the obligation the newspaper feels to present all the news, whether favorable or unfavorable, nor the distinction between news and editorial point of view; 3. that on the other hand the press has never developed adequate mechanism of its own for reporting education.

Teachers attending this panel expressed the conviction that more adequate newpaper undertanding and support of public education are essential in the light of rising governmental costs and the consequent heightening of competition for public moneys. The fact, also, that the cost of education per pupil is increasing, due to a declining enrollment, together with the fact that the population is growing older and thus is having less direct contact with the schools, makes press understanding the more urgent, it was emphasized. Finally, the panel brought out, education is going through immense and important change in concept and in method. In gaining public support, correct and adequate interpretation was never more needed, it was said. Teacher study of the problem was therefore recommended, and possible teaching in this direction added to teacher training courses from now on.

Urging teachers to become active citizens of their communities, Miss Gans pointed out that to make the public more education-minded teachers need to be citizens first and teachers second. Only in this way can teachers help the public to understand what the schools are trying to do, and help the pupils gain a better understanding of the community, she maintained. Miss Gans sees this as the most effective means of making the schools the concern of the entire public and not merely of the people who operate them. As for the teachers' concern for the community, she sharply scored the type of teacher who is aware of civic evils in the community and does nothing to remove them.

1,000 Affiliated Groups

The Department of Classroom Teachers of the National Education Association has more than 1,000 affiliated groups organized under six regional sections throughout the United States. Of these, some 400 are in the Northeastern region, an area comprising the New England States, and New York, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, and the District of Columbia, with Mrs. Mary D. Barnes a teacher in the Continental School in Elizabeth, N. J., as regional director. Miss Agnes Winn, of the N. E. A. headquarters staff, Washington, is director of all Affiliated Associations of the N. E. A.

The conference held on the Yale University campus today is the first Northeast Regional Conference of the organization; and following as it does by one week the conference of the South Central region in Kansas City, Mo., is the second ever held in the United States.

Teachers Confer

Underwood

Mary D. Barnes

Chairman of the Northeastern Regional Conference of the Department of Classroom Teachers of the National Education Association held at Yale.

© Harris & Ewing

Dr. Florence Hale

Editor of the Grade Teacher, New York.

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Agnes Winn

Director of the Division of Affiliated Associations, National Education Association, and chairman of publicity at the Yale conference.

Parade to Mark Tercentenary At Braintree

Three centuries of Braintree history will pass in review this afternoon when a colorful historical parade moves through the streets of the South Shore town to mark the third day of the community's tercentenary program.

Getting under way at 3 o'clock from the traffic circle at Capens Bridge, the procession, which includes in addition to numerous units a Pageant on Wheels, will proceed along Washington Street to the reviewing stand at Town Hall. The marching portion will then proceed through South Braintree Square to Tremont Street where it will disband while the Pageant on Wheels will continue through Pearl, Liberty, and Commercial Streets to East Braintree and thence along Quincy Avenue, Hayward, Elm, and Washington Streets to Hollis Field where it will disband.

Historical units in the line of march will include ox carts with descendants of the early settlers, the stage coach in which Daniel Webster is said to have ridden to Boston, a four-horse drag driven by Mrs. Helen M. Ellsworth, and five men on horseback representing the "five grantees."

Military, fraternal, and civic groups will be in the line of march and 20 bands will furnish music. Bands will be rated along the route by judges, who will mark them on marching, appearance, and musical ability. Two prizes will be awarded.

At the First Parish Church, Quincy Square, an historical service was marked by the opening of a tube sealed on May 25, 1840. At the conclusion of the exercises the audience was invited to sign parchments which are to be enclosed in a sealed tube to be opened May 25, 2040.

Threatening weather caused slight changes in the plans for this evening's program. Following New England suppers, served at several of the churches, the band concert, an daddress by Lt. Gov. Horace T. Cahill, will be held at the Town Hall instead of at Hollis Field as originally planned. The fireworks originally scheduled for tonight will be displayed tomorrow night, weather permitting.

The four-day observance officially ends tomorrow afternoon with the Tercentenary Service at Hollis Field at 4 o'clock. In the event of rain the service will be held at Town Hall.

Church Council Forms in Hingham

Questions of moral or civic concern to the town of Hingham will in the future be considered by the Hingham Church Council, made up of the minister and one lay representative from each of the town churches, it revealed.

The unique group has been organized to promote the religious life of the town and to preserve its moral standards and engage in works of human service.

Affiliates of the Council are a board of opinion made up of 10 members from each church, and a service committee which is composed of three or more members from each church.

Officers are Wallace R. Marden, Hingham Congregational Church, President; Mrs. C. Wentworth Hoyt, New North Church, Secretary; and Shirley M. Souther, Hingham Methodist Church, treasurer. There are six churches of Protestant denominations represented in the new Council.

Prizes Ready for Maritime Day Winners

By a Staff Photographer

Trophies, Bowls, Cups, and Trays Are Included in Prize List

Choice awards are being gathered for winners of the lifeboat and other races June 9. Left to right: Roscoe H. Prior, Chairman of the Committee on Prizes, National Maritime Day, Inc.; Miss Dorothea Nolan, Secretary to the Manager of the Maritime Association of the Boston Chamber of Commerce: Capt. George Kimball, Chairman of the Second Division of the Marine Pageant Committee, in charge of merchant vessels.

Hill Village To Rise Again On New Site

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HILL, N. H.—House lots in the new model village of Hill have been placed on sale with the sales being limited at the outset to legal residents of the community that will be wiped out by the Federal flood control project at Franklin Falls.

For a number of weeks WPA crews have been at work clearing land for the new village, the public buildings, and the streets and highways. The Hill Village Improvement Association, which owns the land to be used for the new village, is expected to open up the sale of lots to non-residents eventually but in spite of the interest shown by outsiders, the Association is out to see that those families who are to be forced out of the present village are accommodated first.

As fast as property owners in the present village can complete arrangements to turn their present property over to the Federal Government, they are expected to start building the new village. In a few weeks real building operations should be under way. This big undertaking of building an entirely new village is expected to provide employment for all the available labor in the community for some time to come.

Hill's few small industries will have homes in the new village and it is hoped that a new industry or two can be attracted to locate there.

Munitions Thefts Under Scrutiny

Disappearance of military uniforms and rifles from Massachusetts stores and armories in recent months has led to increasing vigilance by Federal authorities to prevent the collection of army equipment by possible "Fifth Column" groups.

G-men, who have been investigating the frequent thefts of Springfield rifles from National Guard armories said yesterday they had located one such rifle in the possession of a Springfield man. The man was indicted by the Federal Grand Jury here yesterday for receiving stolen goods. Federal agents said the rifle had been taken from the Naval Reserve Armory at Springfield.

In a separate case, Federal officials brought charges against a Dorchester man of posing as a Second Lieutenant in the Army Reserve and by this means obtaining $90 of Army uniforms from three Boston tailoring stores. Agents said he obtained the price of the uniforms by cashing worthless checks. He also was indicted by the Grand Jury.

Berlandi Trials Set For July 8; 1 Guilty Plea

Trial of Angelo Berlandi, an assistant secretary of Mayor Maurice J. Tobin; Police Lieut. Harold Walkins, and Mr. Berlandi's brother, Alfred, on charges of contempt has been set for July 8 by Chief Justice F. Delano Putnam of the Municipal Court.

The three pleaded not guilty after a fourth defendant Carmen Giordano, had pleaded guilty. All four are charged with contempt in obstructing justice in the case against Alfred Berlandi, who had been arrested for larency last month.

Port Prepares for Gala Day In U. S. Maritime Festival

Plans for making Boston's outdoor observance of National Maritime Day, scheduled for June 9, an exceptionally spectacular and interesting event, were announced today by Frank S. Davis, President of the Port of Boston National Maritime Day Committee, Inc. The final program for the day's events was completed and approved today and ordered printed for distribution among the 250,000 persons that are expected to be attracted to Boston's waterfront on June 9.

Prizes donated by airlines, shipping companies, and others interested in port affairs, are to be displayed in retail store windows between now and June 9. It is the largest array yet assembled for the annual observance of Maritime Day. Winners of lifeboat races, fishing dory races, swimming contests, yacht racing, a marine pageant, or "parade," and scores of other events will be awarded the prizes at the reviewing stand, Commonwealth Pier, South Boston, at the finish of each event, by Roscoe H. Prior, Chairman of the Committee on Prizes.

Ship Movement Censorship Brings Confusion to Shippers

Log of the Port of Boston

With some Boston steamship agents clamping down a censorship on movements of vessels flying the Norwegian flag, although the New York agents of the same vessels apparently have no objection to their position and other news being printed in New York newspapers, shippers and consignees of freight are more confused than ever as to what vessels they may use for transportation of their goods.

Cargo 'Passports'

Navicerts or "passports" for cargo, through the lines of Allied contraband control, issued by the British Consuls, and certifying that the goods involved are not contraband, will, in future, only be valid when they accompany the goods to which they relate, according to the British Consulate in Boston. The new ruling will enable the shipper to ascertain before he actually ships, whether his consignment is objectionable from the point of view of the contraband controls.

Propeller Club

Robert C. Lee, Executive Vice-President of Moore-MacCormack Lines, will be the chief speaker at the meeting of the Propeller Club of Boston, May 28, at the Boston Chamber of Commerce building. His topic will be: "Development of the Merchant Marine Under Present War Conditions." He is President of the Propeller Club of the port of New York. The Boston club is to elect officers at that meeting, having nominated Roscoe H. Prior, of a stevedoring firm, as President; John J. Halloran, shipping man, as Vice-President, and Charles H. Flathers, Secretary-Treasurer.

Bath Gets Contract

Low bidder for four single-screw turbine propulsion cargo ships for the American Export Lines, was the Bath Iron Works, at Bath, Maine, which offered to build all four ships at the adjusted price of $2,198,000 each, the first to be constructed within 450 days, second within 480 days, third within 660 days and fourth within 720 days. The ships are virtually the size of the C-1 type designed by the Maritime Commission, but arranged in the manner as the eight previous new ships, built and building, for this company. They will have a designed speed of 16½ knots, and be able to use harbors in Spain in which larger vessels of that company might have difficulty.

Census Shows 'Flattening' In Cities of N. H.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H.—The district office of the Federal Census Bureau, here, reports that its work of compiling the census figures for New Hampshire discloses that the population of the cities appears to be stabilizing while that of adjoining towns is increasing.

It is a trend that the census workers call "flattening out" of City populations. A few cities are showing population gains, but not as great as might be expected, while others are showing actual decreases. It is explained that this noticeable trend evidences no falling off of industrial or business activities in the cities but simply a change in the living desires of the people. The records show that workers in the larger communities are contributing to the development of communities anywhere from five to 20 miles from the cities in which they work. In the sense of earning a living, they are residents of the cities while as homeowners and taxpayers they have become residents of the towns.

Of the cities of New Hampshire for which figures have been completed, small gains have been shown by Nashua and Portsmouth while decreases took place in the 10-year period in Keene and Berlin. For the State as a whole, figures compiled to date show an increase of about 3.5 per cent in the population of the State. This would indicate that the population of New Hampshire has increased from 465,000 in 1930 to about 481,000 in 1940. One of the strange facts evidenced by the figures is that some of the towns which had from previous census figures appeared to be shrinking fast have now taken a turn in the opposite direction.

History Plan for 'Frosh' Only

Without abandoning their chief aim of arousing interest among undergraduates in the study of American civilization, the directors of Harvard University's extra-curricular history plan have decided on a program of retrenchment for the next few years, by which counseling will be offered to freshmen only, no longer to the college as a whole.

One of Harvard's most ambitious educational experiments, the American Civilization Plan was launched four years ago as a scheme to train students in the habit of self-education, independent of the classroom, and to increase their interests in America.

The first of these objectives is now recognized to have been "rather too hopeful," according to Dumas Malone, Chairman of the Committee in charge. Attention will be centered upon the second aim.

In so doing, it will be necessary to spend all the available money upon freshmen, who have shown the greatest interest in the past, he said. In addition to weekly conferences with counselors, at the dinner table, and periodic lectures by visiting educators, it will be possible to tie in the American history work with regular freshman courses.

Essays written for the history counselors, for example, can be submitted as themes in the elementary English composition course, and have been so submitted this past year. Such correlation is impossible in the case of upperclassmen.

Freshmen, too, Mr. Malone has indicated, are less preoccupied with extra-curricular activities than are upperclassmen, and more willing to do outside reading.

Court Action on Tax Secrets Threatened by Two Taxpayers

Court action to compel Henry F. Long, State Commissioner of Taxation and Corporations, to permit public inspection of State records of tax abatements appeared imminent today as the Commissioner held to his position that such records are not public property.

The Commissioner refused to accede to the demands of two Quincy taxpayers that he open the tax abatement books to public view. In a letter to the Commissioner Thursday, the two men threatened court suit within 24 hours unless he rescinded his ruling. The letter was signed by William M. Edmondston, Executive Director of the Quincy Taxpayers' Association, and Aaron Hoban, member of the Quincy Association and also of the Board of Directors of the Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers' Associations.

The records are not "open to indiscriminate inspection," the Commissioner said yesterday. He is willing, he said, to aid in individ-abatement records could be opened only upon the agreement of the taxpayer involved.

Objections to the Commissioner's ruling, which he made in a letter to Boards of Assessors of 351 cities and towns, have already been made by the Federation. The ruling "opens the way to setting up a secret assessment list" if the "granting or rejecting of financial benefits by the assessors remains forever buried and out of reach of the clean, white light of public scrutiny," Norman MacDonald, Executive Secretary of the Federation, declared.

Army, Navy, and Civilians Plan Increases in N. E. Defenses

Defense plans in New England have assumed definite indications of growth in three directions—in the Army, at the Boston Navy Yard, and in civilian flying groups.

Hope for a $2,300,000 seaplane base in Boston was revived when Representative Thomas A. Flaherty of Boston introduced a bill for the construction of such a base in accordance with plans approved by Army engineers. This project, formerly was included in the rivers and harbors bill which President Roosevelt vetoed recently, but it is thought that the President might be more favorable to the idea presented on its own, unattached to other projects.

Provision for improvements at the Boston Navy Yard, Portsmouth Navy Yard, New London Submarine Base and the Naval Torpedo Station at Newport, R. I., were contained in the naval appropriation bill passed by the Senate Thursday.

The recruiting quota for the regular Army of New England has been set at 1,117, Major General James A. Woodruff, commanding the first corps area, announced. The number by states are: Maine, 106; New Hampshire, 63; Vermont, 48; Massachusetts, 575; Rhode Island, 95, and Connecticut, 230. The age limit will be from 18 to 35.

Officials at the Boston Navy Yard stated that they had orders to increase their force as need develops, but that there would be no sudden increase in the size of the Yard's personnel. In some cases, they said, the Yard would work on a 24-hour basis.

The Yard has been hiring new workers, it was said, for about six months at the rate of 200 a week, and it was expected that this would continue for some time. However, all employees will be hired through the Civil Service Commission and the Labor Board, and not directly at the Yard.

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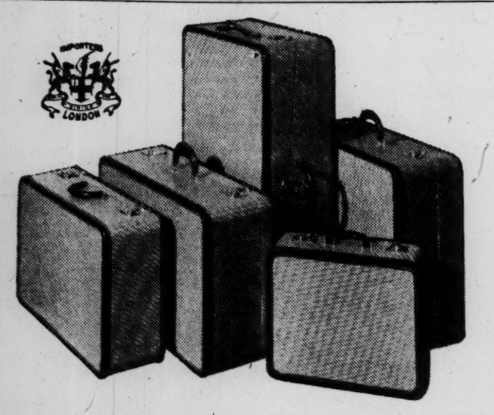

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Odd Lot, Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 490,000
Previous day's sales 871,360
1940 volume to date 108,497,708
1939 volume to date 93,523,885

Stocks Show Rising Trend In Last Hour

NEW YORK, May 25 (AP)—Despite confusing war news, Wall Street appeared in no mood to batter the stock market today and in the final hour leaders rallied fractions to 3 points.

Late buying in steels and aviations helped the speculative temperament and tended to offset sluggishness in a few other departments.

It was one of the slow Saturdays of the month until volume expanded in the closing period. Transfers for the two hours were around 500,000 shares.

Despite the conflagration abroad, market analysts gave some attention to home business developments.

Studied was the Federal Reserve survey disclosing department store sales for the country as a whole last week exceeding the like 1939 period by 5 per cent. In the preceding week the year-to-year increase amounted to 7 per cent. Making the best showing were the districts of Atlanta, Chicago, Philadelphia, and Cleveland.

Those still friendly to the rails were encouraged by April statements of early reporting roads. The first 19 lines to publish figures for the month revealed an upturn in net operating income of 72.9 per cent over the corresponding time last year. Gross revenues of the group were up 15.8 per cent. The broad expansion in net was due partly to the fact incomes of a number of carriers suffered severely a year ago because of the bituminous coal strike.

Bonds Irregular

Bonds swung uncertainly in a fractional range today.

Trading enthusiasm was blunted by indecisive war news and the possibility of radical developments in Europe over the week end. Most operators were content to slide through to Monday with a minimum of commitments.

Price changes were a little larger than elsewhere in the foreign dollar loan group and near the end of the short session losses running to an outside of 4 points appeared for New South Wales 5s of '57, Rome 6½s, Italy 7s and Canada 4s.

Domestic corporates under mild pressure included Firestone Tire 3½s, Shell Union 2½s, Nickel Plate 4½s, St. Paul 5s and Illinois Central 4¾s.

Boston & Maine issues were again in demand as further steps were taken to ensure completion of a voluntary reorganization plan. Others marked up were International Hydro Electric 6s, Canadian Pacific 4½s, Missouri Pacific 5s of '77 "F" and Bethlehem Steel 3½s.

A few United States governments underwent minor price variations.

Copper and Brass Buying by Allies Attains Fast Pace

NEW YORK, May 25 (AP)—Allied copper and brass purchases for munitions will lift May domestic manufacturing activity to the highest rate since January, a survey of trade opinion revealed.

Some estimates placed brass mill operations for May at around 70 per cent of capacity, with shipments indicated at close to 75,000 tons. The French were particularly active in the fabricating field.

Metal dealers appeared satisfied the price structure for refined copper had withstood so well the constant battering of war news.

While sales in the volatile resale section were made as low as 11⅛ cents a pound a pound early this week, the basis firmed to 11¼ cents at the week end. Primary producers ignored the minor fluctuations in resale and custom smelter markets and adhered to the 11½-cent price quoted since late February.

Minor amounts of the red metal sold to foreign buyers at 11⅜ cents a pound.

Foreign and domestic demand for steel continued to expand, and another rise in steel ingot output was in prospect for next week. Allied purchases were expected to hold at a high level, but at the same time neutral nations increased their buying.

Providence Utility Plans New Issue

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Narragansett Electric Company, Providence, R. I., filed with the Securities Commission a registration statement covering 180,000 shares of $50 par value cumulative preferred stock. The dividend rate was not disclosed immediately.

The company announced that it would open competitive bids for the issue on June 17, and that it would file a registration statement amendment naming the successful bidder, whether the stock would be offered publicly and the price to be received by the company.

It said that proceeds would be used toward repayment of $3,183,712 of bank loans; the repayment of $500,000 of open account indebtedness representing cash advances made a year ago by United Electric Railways Company; use of $2,631,558 to reimburse the company's treasury for capital expenditures, and $2,684,729 to be used toward capital expenditures estimated at $3,755,080.

Another Blast Furnace in Use

PITTSBURGH (AP) — Jones & Laughlin Steel Corporation has put all its blast furnaces in operation by firing up another furnace at its Pittsburgh works. Six are now in operation at Pittsburgh and five at Aliquippa, Pa.

1940 High	1940 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
70¼	50	Abbott (1.60a)	6	50	50	50	− ¼
52½	35	Acme Steel (3)	2	36¼	34⅞	36¼	+1¼
9	4½	Adams Express	4	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
27½	17	Adam-Millis (1)	1	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	M'y24
19½	13	Addressog (1.40)	2	13⅜	13¼	13¼	M'y23
58⅛	36¾	Air Reduc (1a)	4	38⅞	38½	38½	− ⅜
⅞	⅜	Air-Way El Ap	4	⅜	⅜	⅜	M'y23
7	4	Alaska Jun (.60)	17	4⅜	4⅛	4¼	
1⅛	½	Alleghany Corp	14	⅝	½	⅝	+ ⅛
12½	4¼	Alleg pf xw	1	5½	5½	5½	+ ¼
14⅝	5¾	Alleg pf $30 ww	8	7	6⅜	7	+ ⅜
17¼	7	Alleghany pr pf	2	8½	8¼	8½	+ ½
26½	15½	Alleg-L Sti(¼e)	16	17⅜	16½	17⅜	+ ⅜
12¾	7⅛	Allen Ind (¼e)	1	7½	7½	7½	M'y23
182	138½	Al Ch &Dye (6)	9	140½	139½	139½	+ ½
14	8⅛	Allied Kid (.80)	2	9½	9	9	M'y22
16¾	10½	Allied Mills(¾e)	3	12	11½	12	+ ⅜
9⅜	4½	Allied Stores	15	5½	4⅞	5⅛	+ ⅛
73⅞	57½	Allied Strs pf(5)	2	57	56½	56½	−1
41⅞	13¾	Allis-ChM(1½e)	15	24	23⅛	23¾	− ⅛
16	11¾	Alpha Cem(½e)	1	11¾	11½	11½	M'y22
2⅜	1⅛	Amal Leather	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	+ ⅛
18	9¾	Amal Leath pf	1	9¾	9¾	9¾	
58½	39½	Amerada Cp(2)	1	40	40	40	
21	12⅛	AmAgCh(.30e)	2	14	13	13	M'y24
75	41¾	Am Airlines	18	53¼	51	52½	+1¼
12¾	6⅛	Am Bank Note	5	6¾	6½	6⅝	− ⅛
9⅜	5¼	Am Bosch	2	6½	6½	6½	+ ¼
45¾	28	Am Br Sh (.30e)	6	31	30⅛	31	M'y24
116½	87	Am Can (4)	9	91¾	90	90	− ½
176½	164⅞	Am Can pf (7)	1	164⅞	164⅞	164⅞	M'y24
33¼	18¾	Am Car & Fdy	9	22	20⅝	22	+ ¾
51¾	34	Am Car pf	1	37	37	37	+1
23½	14	Am Ch&Cl(.80e)	10	15¼	14½	15¼	+ ¼
112½	100	Am Ch&C pf(5)	1	100	100	100	
140½	115	Am Chicle (4a)	1	118	118	118	+1
9¾	5½	AmColtype(¾e)	7	6⅝	5⅞	5⅞	+ ⅛
8¼	4⅛	Am Com Alco	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	
15¼	8	Am Crystal Sug	11	9	8½	9	M'y23
3¼	1¼	Am Encaus Til	2	1½	1½	1½	− ⅛
6⅜	5	Am European		6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	Apr10
2⅜	1	Am&For Pow	2	1⅜	1	1⅜	+ ⅛
4¼	9⅜	A&FP$6pf(.60k)	3	11	10⅛	10⅛	M'y23
28¼	10⅜	A&FP$7pf(.70k)	8	11⅜	11½	11½	− ½
7¼	2¼	Am & F P 2 pf	4	3	2¾	3	+ ⅜
50½	23	Am Haw SS (1)	3	27½	26¾	27½	+1
6⅝	3⅛	Am Hide & Lea	5	3⅜	3⅛	3⅜	+ ¼
⅝	23	Am H & L pf (3)	1	23½	23½	23½	+ ½
66¼	45½	Am Home (2.40)	6	49¾	49	49	− ½
3⅞	1⅜	Am Ice	54	1¾	1¾	1¾	M'y24
25	18	Am Ice pf(½e)	8	18	18	18	M'y24
6⅝	3¼	Am Internat'l	3	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
45	30	Am In Ill (1.35e)	4	30	30	30	M'y24
57	43	Am In Ill pf(2½)	1	43	43	43	M'y23
22¾	10	Am Locomotive	8	11½	10¾	11½	+ ½
63	39	Am Loco pf (1k)	3	39	38	39	− ¾
14⅞	10	Am M & F (.80)	6	10½	10¼	10¼	M'y24
3⅜	1¾	Am M & Metal	1	2	2	2	
25	13⅛	Am Metal (1e)	5	13	13	13	− ⅜
121	116	Am Met 6%pf(6)	1	116	116	116	Apr20
5¼	2	Am Power & Lt	8	2⅜	2¼	2¼	
63¼	34¾	AmP&L$6(3⅜k)	13	37¼	37	37	− ¾
54	28¼	A P&L$5 2.81¼k	6	33	32	33	+1
10⅜	5¼	Am Rad & St S	37	5⅜	5	5⅜	+ ¼
17½	9½	Am Roll Mill	27	10½	10	10½	+ ½
70	48¼	Am R M pf (3k)	1	54	54	54	M'y24
12¾	9	Am Saf R (1.20)	6	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	− ⅛
11⅜	5	Am Seat (½g)	5	6⅝	6⅜	6⅝	− ⅜
34	30¼	Am Sm & R (1e)	19	34½	33¼	34¼	+ ¼
147	122¼	Am S & R pf (7)	1	126	124⅞	124⅞	−1⅛
70	51⅞	Am Snuff (3a)	1	51⅞	51⅞	51⅞	M'y24
33⅜	19½	Am Steel F(½e)	14	21⅞	20½	21⅞	+ ⅜
14⅜	9¼	Am Stores (¼e)	1	10	10	10	M'y24
17¼	11	Am Stove (½e)	2	11	11	11	M'y23
23⅜	14	Am Sugar Ref	4	15	15	15	M'y24
93	77	Am Sugar pf(7)	4	77	77	77	M'y23
18	11¼	Am Sum Tob (1)	3	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	M'y24
175¼	146	Am T & T (9)	45	148½	147¾	148	+ ½
89½	69	Am Tobacco (5)	3	72	72	72	
91¾	70	Am Tob B (5)	3	74½	74½	74½	+ ½
151	141	Am Tob pf (6)	1	141	141	141	M'y23
5¾	2⅝	Am Type Fdrs	1	3	3	3	− ⅛
12⅜	5¼	Am Water Wks	9	6⅜	6⅛	6⅜	+ ⅜
101½	80	Am W W pf (6)	2	85½	85½	85½	−4½
12	6	Am Woolen	12	6⅞	6⅛	6½	
52½	25½	Am Wool pf(3k)	3	29½	28	29½	+3¼
8⅛	4¼	Am Zinc L & S	7	5	4⅝	5	+ ⅛
45½	38	Am Z p pf(2½k)	1	38	38	38	M'y10
32	18	Anaconda (¾e)	85	21¼	19½	21¼	+1⅞
41¼	20	Anacon W & C	3	22¾	22¼	22¾	M'y24
22⅝	12½	Anchor H (.15e)	1	13½	13½	13½	
15¾	8	Andes Cop (¼e)	1	11	11	11	+⅝
4¼	2	A P W Paper	3	2½	2	2	M'y24
35½	24	Arch-D-M (.70e)	1	24⅛	24½	24½	M'y24
110⅛	99¾	Arm Del pf (7)	4	109	99¾	99¾	M'y21
7⅝	4	Armour Ill	32	4¼	4	4	
64¼	35	Armour Ill p pf	1	36½	36½	36½	− ½
68	58½	Arm Ill pf	1	68	68	68	Apr20
43¼	22⅜	Arm Cork (½e)	14	24½	24	24¼	+ ⅛
11	6⅛	Arnold C (⅜e)	7	6¾	6¼	6½	M'y24
9½	3¾	Artloom Corp	1	4	4	4	M'y24
5	4⅜	Assd Dry Goods	5	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	
78	74¾	Assd DG 1 pf(6)	1	80	80	80	M'y 8
85	49½	AsDG2pf(11½k)	5	50	49½	50	M'y22
45	33	Associates In (2)	1	33	33	33	M'y20
25¼	13	Atch T & S F	10	14¼	13⅞	14⅛	+ ½
57½	39½	AT&SF pf(2½e)	6	41¾	39¾	39¾	M'y24
23½	9⅜	Atl Coast Line	24	10⅜	9⅞	10	M'y24
22⅜	8½	Atl G&W Indies	1	9½	9½	9½	M'y23
22½	10	Atl G&W In pf	1	10	10	10	
27⅜	18¼	Atl Refining (1)	10	20⅞	19⅞	20¼	+ ½
110	104	Atl Refin pf (4)	1	104	104	104	M'y24
9⅞	7	Atlas Corp (¼e)	4	7	7	7	
51	44	Atlas Cp pf (3)	14	44¼	44	44¼	M'y23
80½	57	Atlas Pow (1½e)	2	60	57	57	M'y23
8⅝	4	Atlas Tack	2	4½	4⅜	4½	+ ¼
5½	1⅞	Austin Nichols	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	
8⅞	4½	Aviation Corp	40	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞	+ ¼
		B					
19⅞	12⅜	Bald Loco ct	35	14¼	13	14	+ ¾
6⅝	2¾	Balt & Ohio	4	3½	3	3½	+ ⅜
8	3⅛	Balt & Ohio pf	5	3⅝	3½	3⅝	
14⅞	8	Bangor & Ar	5	8⅛	8	8	M'y24
16⅜	8½	Barber As (½e)	4	10	9½	10	M'y24
8⅜	4	Barker Bros	2	4¼	4¼	4¼	+ ⅛
13⅜	7⅝	Barnsdall (.30e)	49	7⅞	7⅜	7⅞	+ ⅜
36¾	20¼	Bayuk Cig (¼e)	3	25	24	25	+ ½
35¾	18½	Beat Cream (1a)	3	21½	21¼	21½	+ ¼
112⅛	109⅜	Beat pt ww (5)	1	112	112	112	M'y10
10⅜	104⅜	Beat pf xw (5)	1	1043⅛	1043⅛	1043⅛	M'y16
127	102	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	104½	104½	104½	M'y24
9⅞	7½	Beld-Hem (.40e)	3	7⅝	7½	7⅝	+ ⅛
67½	63¾	BelgNRpt(3.27g)		66	66	66	Apr20
36⅜	25¼	Bendix Av (1e)	32	27½	26⅝	27¼	+ ⅛
21⅜	17¼	Ben Ind (.45e)	3	17¾	17½	17¾	
56⅜	50	Ben In L pf(2½)	1	50	50	50	
39	22½	Best & Co(1.60a)	3	25¼	25	25	
89¾	63½	Beth Steel (2½e)	96	70¼	67	69½	+2⅜
123½	109½	Beth S 7% pf(7)	3	112¾	111	112¾	M'y24
34½	14	Bigelow-S (1e)	1	15½	15½	15½	M'y24
22½	15	Black&Dk (¼e)	1	15½	15½	15½	M'y24
11⅜	5¾	Blaw-Knox	9	6⅞	6½	6⅞	+ ⅜
23¼	13½	Bliss & L (¼e)	1	15	15	15	M'y23
28⅜	16	Boeing Airplane	142	16⅜	15¼	16⅛	+ ⅛
29⅜	19¾	Bohn A&B (½e)	2	21⅜	21	21⅜	+ ⅛
29¼	19	Bond Strs (1.60)	1	19¾	19¾	19¾	+ ¾
24¼	17⅝	Borden Co (.60e)	3	18½	18	18½	+ ⅛
25⅞	12⅞	Borg-Warn (½e)	7	15	14¾	15	+ ⅛
2¾	1	Boston & Maine	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	
37¼	26	Bower Roll B(3)	3	27¾	27½	27½	M'y24
7	4⅝	Brew Corp (.60)	7	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	M'y24
13⅜	8	Bridgeport B	14	9	8½	9	+ ⅜
23⅜	13¼	Briggs Mfg (½e)	11	14½	14	14⅛	+ ⅛
39⅝	27	Briggs & Str (3)	1	29	29	29	M'y23
53⅜	38	Bristol M (2.40)	1	38¼	38¼	38¼	
3¾	1½	Bkly & Q Trans	3	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
19⅜	12¼	Bkly & Q T pf ct	2	18	17⅞	17⅞	M'y23
24⅛	13½	Bkly-Man Tr	23	18¼	17⅞	18¼	+ ½
107¼	49	Bkly-Man Tr pf	1	107¼	107¼	107¼	M'y14
63⅛	48	Bkly-Man pf ct	5	58½	58¼	58¼	M'y23
25½	13¼	Bkly Un G (½e)	1	14¾	14¾	14¾	+ ⅜
37½	27	Brown Sh (1e)	1	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	M'y24
29½	14¾	Bruns-Bal (¾e)	1	16½	16½	16½	− ¼
10⅛	6½	Bucyrus-Erie	2	6⅝	6½	6⅝	+ ⅛
6¾	3	Budd Mfg	9	3¼	3⅛	3¼	+ ⅛
6¾	3⅛	Budd Wheel	8	4	3¾	4	+ ¼
35¼	20	Bullard Co (¾e)	8	27¼	26½	27¼	+1¼
33	17⅝	Bullova Watch(2a)	3	20	19½	19½	
21⅝	12¼	Burling Mill (1)	3	14¼	13¾	14	+ ½
12½	7⅜	Bur Ad Mch(.20e)	3	8	7¾	8	+ ⅛
5¼	2	Bush Terminal	2	2½	2½	2½	
7⅜	4½	Butler Br (.15e)	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	M'y24
23¼	18	But Bros pf(1½)	2	18	18	18	M'y24
4⅛	2¼	Butte Cop&Zinc	9	2¾	2⅝	2¾	+ ¼
13⅜	6⅛	Byers (AM) Co	1	7	7	7	
15½	5	Byron Jack (1)	3	10	10	10	M'y24
		C					
26⅞	14	Calif Pack (¼e)	3	15⅜	15½	15½	− ⅜
52½	51	Calif P pf (2½)	1	52	52	52	Apr20
1⅜	1	Callahan Z-Lead	7	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
8⅝	4⅝	Cal & Hecla(½e)	7	5⅜	5⅛	5⅜	+ ¼
19½	11	Camp Wy (.65e)	4	11¼	11⅛	11¾	
23½	11¾	Can Dry	13	14⅝	13¾	14¾	+1⅛
6⅝	2⅜	Canadian Pacific	23	3	2¾	3	− ¼
40½	31	Cannon M (1⅓e)	2	31	31	31	−1
6	3½	Capital Ad A	2	3⅝	3½	3½	M'y23
32¾	22⅝	Carpenter (½e)	1	27	27	27	+1¾
3½	2	Car & Gen (.05e)	4	2	2	2	M'y24
75	39¼	Case (JI) Co	1	42	42	42	+2
56½	42½	Caterpill Tr (2)	10	44¾	44	44¾	
35½	20	Celanese (½a)	14	22¾	21¾	22¾	+ ⅜
12½	5	Celotex Corp	4	5⅜	5⅛	5⅜	+ ⅛
26¼	18	Cent Aguir (1⅛)	1	18½	18½	18½	+ ½
3⅜	1½	Cent Foundry	6	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	+ ⅛
3⅛	2½	Cent RR NJ	4	2½	2½	2½	M'y23
11¾	4	Cent Violetta S	3	5⅜	5½	5⅝	+ ⅛
6	3	Century Rib M		3¼	3	3	M'y21
41½	22½	Cerro de Pas(2e)	6	24	23½	24	+1½
8⅝	3½	Cert-teed Prod	3	4⅜	4	4⅜	+ ⅛
21½	16¼	Chain Belt (⅓e)	9	18⅛	16¼	16¼	M'y21
30¾	17½	Cham P&F(.40e)	2	19	19	19	M'y23
29⅛	11	Checker Cab	1	12½	12½	12½	+1½
42⅝	30⅝	Ches&Ohio(2½)	12	31½	31¼	31⅜	− ¼
97½	85	Ches & O pf (4)	1	85	85	85	M'y22
47⅜	3¼	Chi & Alton	6	3½	3½	3½	+ ⅛
2½	⅞	Chi & E Ill pf	3	1	⅞	1	+ ⅛
3⅜	⅛	Chi & N West	20	¼	¼	¼	M'y24
1⅜	¼	Chi & N West pf	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	− ⅛
2½	⅛	Chi Great W pf	1	1	1	1	M'y23
12⅛	6½	Chi Mail Order	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	+ ¼
3⅜	⅛	Chi M St P&P	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	
¾	⅛	Chi M S P&P pf	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	M'y23
14¾	8⅛	Chi Pneu Tool	2	9½	9¼	9½	+ ⅜
35⅞	23¼	Chi P T cv pf (3)	5	27½	25½	25½	M'y23
30	41	C P T pr pf (2½)	1	41	41	41	M'y22
3⅛	⅛	Chi Rock Is & P	6	¼	⅛	⅛	M'y20
8⅝	¼	C R I & P 6% pf	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	M'y22
¾	⅛	C R I & P 7% pf	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	M'y23
11½	7⅞	Chi Yel Cab (1)	1	8	7⅞	8	M'y22
16⅛	9	Chickasha Cot	3	9⅝	9½	9⅝	M'y24
6⅜	2½	Childs Co	11	3¼	3⅛	3¼	M'y24
91⅜	54	Chrysler (2½e)	43	59⅜	57⅞	58⅜	+ ⅞
14¼	10⅛	City I & F (.60e)	7	10½	10½	10½	M'y24
4⅛		City Stores	3	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
40¼	24	Clark Eq (1¼e)	1	24½	24½	24½	− ½
43¼	26	Clev Gr B (.40e)	5	28½	28¼	28¼	
41½	25⅛	Climax M (1.20)	9	27¾	27¼	27¾	+ ⅞
45½	25½	Cluett P (⅓e)	18	29½	28¾	29½	+ ⅛
131	99½	Coca-Cola(1½e)	3	101	100½	101	
63	57	Coca-Cola A (3)	2	57	56	56	M'y24
20	10⅛	Colgate P (⅓)	4	11	11	11	− ¼
103¾	102⅝	Colgate pf cld(6)	3	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝	M'r 5
35½	16½	Collins&A(2¼e)	1	19¼	19¼	19¼	+ ¾
24	12½	Col Fuel & Iron	3	14¾	14	14⅜	+1¼
26⅜	16	Col Br A (.90e)	4	17½	17⅛	17½	+ ½
26¼	16	Col Br B (.90e)	8	17½	17	17	+ ½
7½	4¼	Col G & E (.20e)	10	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
93½	76	Col G&E pfA (6)	1	73	73	73	M'y24
8½	3½	Colum Pict	7	4⅛	3⅞	3⅞	M'y24
23½	14¾	Colum P pf(2¾)	1	14¾	14¾	14¾	M'y24
98¾	71¼	Col Carb (2e)	3	73	72	73	M'y24
48	28	Comi Credit (4)	18	31¼	30⅜	31¼	+ ⅛
108⅛	99	Com Cr pf (4¼)	2	100	100	100	M'y23
56	33	Comi Inv Tr (4)	29	36¾	36½	36¾	+ ¾
113	97¼	Com Tcv pf(4¼)	1	99½	99½	99½	M'y24
16⅜	8	Comi Solvents	26	8¾	8⅝	8¾	+ ⅜
1½	¾	Com'th & South	68	⅞	⅞	⅞	
73⅜	42	Com & Sou pf(3)	4	45	44½	45	+1
33	26	Com Edis (1.80)	97	27	26⅜	26⅝	− ⅜
6¼	2½	Conde Nast	2	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	M'y24
24⅜	14	Congoleum (1)	10	15	14¼	14½	− ¼
13¼	8	Congress Cigar	4	10½	10½	10½	+ ¼
31½	19¾	Consol Aircraft	16	22½	21½	22½	+1
16	7⅝	Consol Cig (¾e)	3	9¼	9¼	9¼	+ ¼
9⅞	4⅝	Cons Cop (.15e)	32	5⅜	5	5½	+ ⅜
32⅝	23	Cons Edison (2)	37	25½	24½	25¼	+ ½
110⅛	97¼	Cons Ed pf (5)	3	100	99¾	99¾	M'y24
11⅛	5⅝	Con Film Ind	1	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	M'y21
10½	5¼	Cons F pf (½k)	1	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	M'y24
4½	2¼	Cons Laundries	12	2⅜	2¼	2¼	M'y24
8½	5½	Consol Oil (.80)	60	6	5⅞	6	+ ⅛
2¼	1¼	Con RR Cuba pf	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	M'y23
4½	2⅜	Consol'n Coal	3	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	M'y24
18½	8¾	Consol'n Coal pf	1	10½	10½	10½	M'y23
104	93¼	Con Pow pf(4½)	1	93¼	93¼	93¼	M'y24
19½	9⅞	Container (½e)	6	11¼	10½	11¼	+ ¾
15⅜	7⅛	Cont Bak (A)	2	7¾	7⅛	7¾	+ ½
15⅜	5⅝	Cont Bak (B)	2	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	− ⅛
97½	73	Cont Bak pf (8)	1	75½	75½	75½	− ½
49¼	33	Cont Can (1e)	2	35	34	34	−1½
17	13¾	Davega Str (¼e)	3	3⅜	3	3	M'y21
17	13¾	Davega Spf(1¾)	2	13¾	13¾	13¾	M'y23
8⅜	3⅝	Davison Chem	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	+ ¼
23⅞	13⅜	Deere & Co	9	14⅞	14⅜	14⅞	+ ⅛
28⅛	22	Deere pf (1.40)	1	22	22	22	− ½
19⅜	11⅞	Deisel W-G(⅜e)	2	13¼	13½	13¼	
23⅝	8¼	Del & Hudson	6	10⅜	9¾	10¼	+ ⅜
5⅞	2½	Del Lack&West	4	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	+ ⅛
¾	¼	Den&Rio GW pf	4	¼	¼	¼	M'y22
125⅛	98½	Detroit Ed (3e)	1	99¾	99¾	99¾	− ¼
36⅜	25⅞	Dia Match (1½)	3	27¼	27¼	27¼	+ ¼
43¼	32	Diam M pf (1½)	1	35	35	35	M'y23
10⅛	4¾	Diam T Motor	1	5⅝	5⅜	5⅝	M'y24
20	12½	Dist C-Seag (2)	4	13¼	13	13¼	+ ½
85¾	56¼	Dist C pf ww (5)	2	59	56¼	59	M'y24
14⅜	9¼	Dix-Vortex(¼e)	3	11	11	11	M'y18
24⅜	14	Doehler D (⅓e)	5	16⅛	15¼	16⅛	+ ⅞
23⅞	11⅛	Dome Mines (2)	4	11⅝	11⅜	11⅝	
94⅞	71¾

Commerce and Finance

April Building Is Well Above March and Like Month of 1939

Business and Industry

Retailers Say Buyers Moving Out of Cities

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—The problems of retail merchants near the cores of cities, who find their public moving away from them, were delved into by retailers from 27 states at the Second American Retail Federation Forum held here recently.

If merchants want to bring their public back, said Mr. Miles L. Colean, director of the housing survey of the Twentieth Century Fund, they must look beyond the shelves in their own stores, think of their city as a whole, study its zoning ordinance, its city planning, and co-operate in efforts to rebuild blighted areas—make them fit for families of good income to live in. If slums could be restored, Mr. Colean declared, all would be well, and the time is ripe for their re-development.

The New York City Merchants' Association, he pointed out, sponsored a plan whereby private investment and initiative might be encouraged to undertake a broad program of rehabilitation and redevelopment of the city's core. The proposal passed both houses of the Legislature, but was vetoed by the Governor. The bill is being redrafted, however, and is to be introduced at the next session. A similar bill was before the Illinois Legislature a year ago.

Providing Homes

Such a rehabilitation program would provide homes for people of moderate income—not the low-income sort of housing projects that the Government is undertaking in slum areas.

Dispersion of families to outlying districts is a problem in medium-sized and small cities as well as large ones, Mr. Colean stated, and the trend is growing. Automobiles and superhighways have removed the necessity for people of even modest income to live near the central point of employment. They can live in open, more attractive places, at no more cost.

Merchants can follow their customers to the edges of cities, and many do, or set up branches there. Grocers and sellers of other fast-moving goods do well in such less settled neighborhoods, but it's not so with hardware, furniture, and other stores selling heavier merchandise. They find in a very real sense that their public has moved away, and they can neither afford to follow them, nor conduct a paying business where they are, speakers declared.

But retailers aren't the only ones concerned with the problem of dispersion, it was pointed out. Banks and public utilities, for example, have a real interest in it—the latter because the cost of supplying electricity and water to families increases as people move way from the distribuing point.

Discuss Conditions

The need for merchants to get together and take a wide view of the whole matter was emphasized in discussions from the floor of the meeting. A Chicago authority told how retailers in the suburbs say: "Hurry up and build bigger highways, so the people from Chicago will come out to us."

Perhaps, another suggested, merchants in left-behind, blighted areas can reconstruct their selling methods so as to bring in more business. There was a small merchant, he related, who found his customers moved away and the neighborhood filled with a certain racial group of low income and little purchasing power. His business dwindled. One day he put a sign in his window saying that all sundaes and sodas would thereafter be served with fresh fruit, instead of canned. At once his business increased 20 to 30 per cent, for the people of the neighborhood "would give almost anything for fresh fruit."

"It's no small order," concluded Mr. Colean—"the meeting of the dispersion problem. But optimism has always been a characterization of American enterprise, and it's still with us. It built our cities in the beginning, and it can rebuild them now."

FOR information about good schools consult the advertisements on the Education Page of The Christian Science Monitor, Tuesdays and Saturdays.

Railroads' Deficit In Quarter Lower

By the Associated Press

Washington

Class 1 railroads of the United States had a net deficit of $12,603,606 in the first three months of 1940, compared with a net deficit of $42,819,986 in the same period of 1939, the Association of American Railroads said.

In March they had a net deficit of $4,954,703 compared with a net deficit of $10,240,752 in March, 1939.

Commodity Prices Hold Steady Pace In Week of May 18

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Wholesale commodity prices advanced 0.1 per cent during the week ended May 18, due to sharp increases in prices for imported commodities, such as coffee, raw sugar, silk, tin, and rubber, according to the U. S. Department of Labor.

"The advance," continues the report, "brought the all-commodity index to the level of a month ago, 78.5 per cent of the 1926 average.

"Increases were recorded for building materials, foods, hides and leather products, textile products, metals and metal products, and the miscellaneous commodities groups. Farm products declined 1.4 per cent and fuel and lighting materials fell 0.1 per cent. The chemicals and allied products and housefurnishing goods groups remained unchanged at last week's level.

"Largely as a result of weakening prices for agricultural commodities the raw materials group index dropped to the lowest point since mid-April."

Comdty groups	May 18 1940	May 11 1940	P. C. changes to May 18 1940 from Apr. 20 1940	P. C. changes to May 18 1940 from May 20 1939
All commodities	78.5	78.4	0	+ 3.4
Farm products	68.2	69.2	—2.0	+ 6.4
Foods	71.7	71.6	—0.3	+ 6.4
Hides and leather products	102.4	102.2	—0.1	+11.1
Textile products	72.6	72.3	+1.4	+ 8.4
Fuel and lighting materials	72.3	72.4	0	— 2.8
Metal and metal products	94.7	94.5	—0.6	+ 1.3
Building materials	93.7	92.0	—0.1	+ 3.8
Chemicals and allied products	76.8	76.8	—0.1	*
Housfg goods	89.9	89.9	0	+ 3.5
Miscel. commodt's	78.2	76.8	+1.8	+ 6.1
Raw materials	72.2	72.5	—1.0	+ 4.6
Semimfg articles	78.6	78.2	—1.1	+ 6.2
Mfg. commodities	81.8	81.5	+0.4	+ 2.4
All cmds other than farm prods	80.8	80.4	+0.4	+ 2.9
All cmds other than farm prds and foods	82.9	82.5	+0.4	+ 2.7

*No comparable date.

Loan Association Investors Insured Rise to 2,528,400

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Rising 142,000 in the first quarter of this year, 2,528,000 private investors in savings and loan associations now have their savings insured against loss up to $5,000 each by the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corp., according to Nugent Fallon, General Manager.

Mr. Fallon said savings in insured associations increased $117,813,000 from December through March to total $1,929,001,000. The average individual investor's account amounted to $763.

Twenty-one associations were insured in the first three months of 1940, bringing the number of institutions offering this protection to their investors up to 2,217. Meanwhile, assets of insured associations climbed $70,154,000 to aggregate $2,577,112,000 as of March 31.

Totaling $123,492,391 at the end of March, assets of the Insurance Corporation were $1,510,449 greater than at the end of December, while reserves and unallocated income increased $1,460,116 to $22,155,482.

Of the 12 Federal Home Loan Bank districts, the Cincinnati district (Kentucky, Ohio and Tennessee) had the largest number of insured associations—323—on March 31, followed by the Chicago district (Illinois and Wisconsin) with 257. In assets, the Cincinnati district's insured instituions were also first with $544,228,000; next was the New York district (New York and New Jersey) with $272,691,000.

Argentina Reports Industrial Expansion

NEW YORK (AP)—Industrial expansion involving more than $6,000,000 was authorized by the Argentine Government between February 1 and March 20, the Argentine Information Bureau said.

Establishment of new joint stock companies with a total capital of around 18,900,000 pesos (roughly $6,300,000 at the official exchange rate) was approved by the government.

"A large proportion of these companies represent manufacturing industries, which have been established as an indirect result of the European war," said the bureau.

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Johnson Raps New Deal For Arms Neglect

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SWAMPSCOTT, Mass. — The Roosevelt administration is now dramatizing its own failure after ignoring national preparedness for seven years, Gen. Hugh S. Johnson told the Massachusetts Bankers Association holding its annual convention here.

General Johnson spoke on "The Trend of Democracy" and said that "there's no reason why we can't keep our democracy if we only have the same fortitude as our forefathers had and will fight for it."

Nobody, the General continued, could make an intelligent guess as to who would be our next President as long as Hitler's blitzkrieg was going full blast but he believed Roosevelt would run for a third term if he felt he could certainly be elected.

"If Mr. Roosevelt is re-elected, we can expect complete regimentation; he has constantly sought it in peace and he would get it in war. Just at present he is bending every effort to convince himself he can win by dramatizing his shortcomings in preparing this country to defend itself against invasion.

"No matter which party wins the election, business can never expect to go back to the almost wholly unregulated condition before the New Deal.

"Except for its drunken-sailor spending policy, its fiscal irresponsibility and its absolute genius for putting crackpots in nearly all the important places governing our destinies, I would say it is not the principles of the New Deal to which business has objected.

"It is the reckless extremes to which these principles have been carried, and the bitterly unfair prejudice and blundering ineptitude with which they have been executed. The last seven years constitute the most dismal record of unqualified failure in the history of the world.

"Many people are saying the war perpetuates the New Deal crew. They think so themselves. Mr. Roosevelt thinks so, but I can't agree. That crew is going down on the sole issue of their blundering defense policies and attitude on this war.

"Hitler got ready for this while England slept, while France slept and above all while America slept. He didn't do it in secret. All the nations knew what he was doing and what he intended to do.

"He found an unemployment problem and spent his money building a mechanized, motorized, armor-plated army. The New Deal had an unemployment problem and spent our money boondoggling and raking leaves, with a few useful but extremely expensive improvements."

George A. White, President of the association, presided. In the afternoon session E. W. Sawyer, attorney, National Bureau of Casualty and Surety Underwriters, New York City, discussed insurance problems confronting banks. Professor William G. Sutcliffe, director, graduate division of the College of Business Administration, Boston University, discussed economic trends and banking personnel.

Steel's 1939 Tax Bill $141,100,000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The steel industry's tax bill in 1939 totaled $141,100,000, payment of which used up more than half of the industry's net earnings remaining after all other expenses of operation had been met, according to the American Iron and Steel Institute.

Last year's total of taxes was 37 per cent greater than the total of $103,000,000 levied on the industry in 1929, although the industry's output last year was 15 per cent below the 1929 tonnage, the report stated. The 1929 tax bill consumed 21 per cent of the net earnings before taxes for that year, a share considerably less than half the portion taken by taxes in 1939.

The industry's tax bill in 1938, continued the report, was $98,600,000. After paying that total, the steel industry was "in the red" to the extent of over $14,000,000 for 1938.

Steel taxes in 1939 were equivalent to more than $332 per wage earner employed during the year, and if paid out in wages would have increased the year's total wages by 22 per cent. Expressed in another way, last year's taxes represented a year's pay for 92,500 workers.

In 1938 the industry's tax bill was equivalent to $254 per worker employed, or, phrased another way, it represented a year's pay for 83,000 wage earners.

Out of every dollar received by the steel industry from the sale of its products last year, about 5½ cents went to pay taxes. The share of the sales dollar going for taxes in 1939 was substantially the same as in 1938, but was 40 per cent more than in 1929 when 3.9 cents of each dollar of total income was spent for taxes.

Hudson Sales Jump 63 P. C.

DETROIT, Mich. — Continuing the record spring sales upturn previously reported, domestic retail sales of Hudson cars for the three weeks ended May 18 gained 63 per cent over the corresponding period a year ago, according to G. H. Pratt, general sales manager of the company. Mr. Pratt reported total retail sales of 6,302 cars for the three-week period.

War Impels Street to Study Preparedness Program of 1916

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—There is much comment here on the paradox that business men and industrialists are apparently to have much less authority in current rearmament than they had in the preparedness program of 1916, though this war is roughly one of machines and industries and the last war was much more a matter of mere man-power.

As the shadow of the European conflict began to creep across the Atlantic to the United States in 1916, "preparedness" took an economic as well as a military form. A "Council of National Defense" was created in the summer of that year, charged with the "co-ordination of industries and resources for the national security and welfare" and with the "creation of relations which render possible in time of need the immediate concentration and utilization of the resources of the Nation."

The Council of Defense

The organization was intended as a peace-time body which should prepare the country for an emergency—by thought rather than action, by study rather than by performance. It had an advisory council of prominent industrial personalities. They were Daniel Willard, president of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad; Bernard M. Baruch, financier; Howard E. Coffin, vice-president of the Hudson Motor Company; Julius Rosenwald, president of Sears-Roebuck & Company; Dr. Hollis Godfrey, president of the Drexel Institute of Philadelphia; Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, and Franklin Martin, secretary-general of the American College of Surgeons at Chicago.

The Council of National Defense was active enough so that in 1919 a congressman reported a Congressional committee that "a commission of seven men chosen by the President seems to have devised the entire system of purchasing war supplies, planned a press censorship, designed a system of food control and selected Herbert Hoover as its director, determined on a daylight-saving scheme, and in a word designed practically every war measure which the Congress subsequently enacted . . . weeks and even months before the Congress of the United States declared war against Germany."

We entered the war in April, 1917. In June the National Defense Council set up the War Industries Board as a clearing-house for the Government's war industry needs. It was to be a civilian agency co-operating with the Army and Navy, its functions not to purchase but to direct the operations of industry and movement of commodities to get the maximum war output of industry.

War Bodies Take Up Duties

In the same month President Wilson delegated to the U. S. Shipping Board authority given him by Congress to construct, buy and operate ships for the United States. The Board handed this task to its child, the U. S. Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation, while the parent board allocated ships, cargoes, and trade routes, recruited and trained men for the merchant marine, etc.

In August the Food Administration was set up under Mr. Hoover to enforce (1) conservation; (2) control of commodities; and (3) co-ordination of purchases, exports, imports, and transportation. The food conservation program was at first only propaganda, but in October compulsory measures were applied to wheat bread, meat, fats, and sugar. The control of commodities finally resulted in the licensing of over 260,000 firms, individuals, and corporations.

The same Act of Congress which set up the Food Administration also created a Fuel Administration. During the fall and winter serious traffic congestion on the railroads led to formation of the U. S. Railroad Administration under the Federal Control Act of March 21, 1918. In June, 1917, our foreign trade was put under control of the Exports Administrative Board, subsequently reorganized into the War Trade Board.

The War Industries Board, the Food and Fuel Administrations, the Shipping Board and its filials, and the Railroad Administration, formed the backbone of the economic agencies for the war. They controled and directed economic activity, and they fixed prices. The War Industries Board's system of priorities was sustained by the Railroad Administration, which refused to deliver cars to industries which failed after persuasion to yield to the wishes of the War Industries Board.

A Price-Fixing Committee

The WIB's price-fixing operations were transferred in March, 1918, to a special price-fixing committee appointed by the President. After any Commodity section of WIB notified this committee that price-fixing was necessary, information regarding cost of production was prepared through the Federal Trade Committee, then a meeting was held with the industry, and an agreement was sought on fair prices. If no agreement was reached the committee set maximum prices, usually for 90-day periods. The Sugar Equalization Board and the United States Grain Corporation (under the Food Administration) also fixed prices. Price of the 1917 Cuban crop was negotiated between the Cubans and the Food Administration; and prices agreed on for domestic beet and cane were made high enough to keep the high-cost producers in business.

A month after we entered the war, cash wheat hit the then record price of $3.25 on the Chicago Board of Trade. So on May 12 the Board of Trade suspended all trading in May wheat, and prescribed settlements at $3.18. Trading in July and September futures was also suspended and settling prices of $2.75 and $2.45 fixed.

The President then set up a committee from various producing and consuming sections to determine a fair price for grain to be bought by the government. The committee had four farmers, one capitalist, four professors, one banker, and two labor representatives. On Aug. 30 it recommended $2.20 for No. 1 northern spring wheat at Chicago as a basic price, and so the President fixed it. This was a maximum price and it stuck for the duration of the war.

But Congress was also looking ahead to the 1918 crop, not yet even planted. It wanted to make sure of an ample crop, so in the Lever Food Control Act which created the Food Administration, it guaranteed a minimum basis of $2.00 for the future crop. This was the only price fixed by law during the war and also the only guaranteed minimum. It was a compromise between $1.84 demanded by labor men and $2.50 by farm representatives. There were tries at getting it increased later, but the Food Administration strenuously opposed them, saying they would upset its whole program.

Prices Were Pegged

The price of copper was fixed at 23½ cents in September, 1917, by agreement between the War Industries Board and a committee of copper producers, which committee because the sole medium of relations between the Government and producers, no copper being sold without its approval.

By the end of the war prices had been fixed, pegged, or controlled virtually throughout American industry by one means or another. Metals and metal products came most completely under control; then fuel and lighting; lumber and building materials; food. In a period of unprecedented industrial activity with an unparalleled credit expansion, the index of controlled prices actually dropped during thirteen months of control.

One of the most significant problems of that time was in the production of satisfactory airplane engines. The problem was then, as now with engines, planes, and other rapidly changing types of equipment, whether to freeze a model and go ahead with quantity production regardless of the risks of obsolescense, or to incur the troublesome delays of re-tooling and redesign, with the consequent slowing down of output, for the sake of quality. After many delays and the discovery that apparently minor changes in design involved extensive and costly changes in the huge and delicately adjusted arrangements for quantity production, the art of aircraft engine designing was frozen for the duration of the war in the form of the famous Liberty motor.

Home Building Rises 22 P. C. During April

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Permit valuations for new residential construction were 22 per cent higher during April than during March, according to a report from the United States Department of Labor.

"This is about double the usual seasonal increase," the report continued. "Other types of construction also showed important increases. Indicated expenditures for new nonresidential construction were 12 per cent higher than during March, while there was a gain of 23 per cent in additions, alterations, and repairs to existing structures. Total building construction was 20 per cent higher than during the preceding month."

"As compared with April, 1939, the gain in residential construction was even more pronounced. Permit valuations for this type of construction were 37 per cent higher during the current month than during the corresponding month of the preceding year.

"Permit valuations for new nonresidential buildings showed a gain of 12 per cent over the year period. Additions, alterations, and repairs, however, showed a decline of three-tenths of 1 per cent, while total construction was 23 per cent higher. These data are based on reports received by the Bureau of Labor Statistics from 2,046 cities of the United States, having an aggregate population of 59,900,000.

"During the first four months of 1940, permits were issued in reporting cities for buildings valued at $619,619,000, a decline of 1 per cent as compared with the corresponding period of 1939. Permits issued for residential buildings during the first four months of 1940 amounted to $360,682,000, an increase of 12 per cent over the like period of the preceding year."

The changes occurring between March and April, 1940, in the permit valuations of the various classes of construction are indicated in the following table for 2,046 cities having a population of 1,000 or over:

Class of construction	P. C. change March to April, 1940 All cities	Excluding N. Y. City
New residential	+21.8	+22.1
New nonresidential	+11.9	+ 4.4
Additions, alterations, and repairs	+22.9	+27.1
Total	+19.5	+18.5

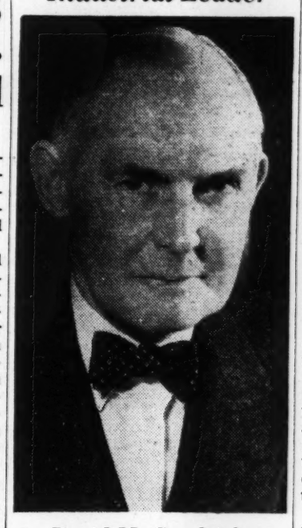
1939 Cotton Crop Smaller Than in '38

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Agriculture Department reported in its revised estimates of the 1939 cotton crop that production totaled 11,817,000 bales of 500 pounds each, compared with 11,943,000 bales in the 1938 crop.

Yield of lint cotton picked was 237.9 pounds per acre, compared with 235.8 the previous year.

The area in cultivation July 1 last year was 24,863,000 acres, compared with 25,018,000 the previous year, and the area picked was 23,805,000 acres, compared with 24,248,000.

Industrial Leader



David M. Goodrich

Conference Board Elects Goodrich To Chairmanship

NEW YORK (AP)—David M. Goodrich, Chairman of the board of B. F. Goodrich Co. has been elected Chairman of the National Industrial Conference Board at the annual meeting. He succeeds E. Kent Hubbard, President of the Manufacturers Association of Connecticut.

Vice-Chairmen elected for the following year were: Ernst R. Behrend, President of Hammerhill Paper Co., Erie, Pa.; Irenee du Pont, Director of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del.; W. Gibson Carey, President of Yale & Towne Mfg. Co., New York, and Neal Dow Becker, President of Intertype Corp., Brooklyn.

Serious Trend Seen In Tendency of Law To Be Affirmative

LOS ANGELES (AP)—John C. Gall told the Southern California Industrial Leadership Conference "the most serious trend today is the noticeable tendency of the law to become affirmative."

"Today statutes tell employers what to do and plot their course for them, relieving them of personal discretion," said the Washington, D. C., counsel for the National Association of Manufacturers. "This is in contrast to the time when laws told us what not to do.

"Our legislative job has changed. The time has come when industry must sell itself to the people. We must change these trends by changing private opinion."

He described members of Congress as "delegates" selected to promote the interests of one group, rather than "representatives" in individual judgment.

Mr. Gall said the average man "wants security above everything else" but "it has been proven time and again that it is impossible for the government to give it. However, the government can and does promise it for political reasons.

"I can tell you what Congress will do. It will spend between $9,000,000,000 and $10,000,000,000, increase the public debt to its limit and will do nothing for business.

"The tendency in legislation more and more is making business come to the government for capital and go to the unions for labor."

Fight to Keep Silver Issue Alive Still On

WASHINGTON (AP)—Plans of House Democratic leaders to sidetrack legislation prohibiting future Treasury purchases of foreign silver were countered immediately by Republican strategy designed to keep the issue alive.

House leaders agreed to ask Monday that the House send the Senate-approved measure back to the Senate with a message saying that chamber had trespassed the constitution by initiating a revenue measure.

In addition to revoking the foreign silver purchase program, the pending legislation by Senator John Townsend (R-Del.) would repeal the present tax on silver transfers. This tax is 50 per cent of any profit derived from the transfer.

The constitution says "all bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives" and Democratic leaders of that chamber construed this to mean all legislation repealing tax laws must also be initiated in the House.

A group of Republicans headed by Representative Wolcott (R) of Michigan prepared to argue the point when the question comes up in the House Monday but they had little hope of stopping the Democratic move.

Instead, they said, Senate friends of the bill would attempt to attach the foreign purchase ban to some other legislation, leaving out the tax repealer entirely.

Senate opinion over the decision of house leadership was divided, but several Senators denied emphatically that their chamber had overstepped its constitutional authority in approving the silver measure.

Senator Walter George (D) of Georgia, a member of the finance committee, declared that "It is stretching the constitution beyond all reason to say that merely because an incidental tax feature is involved one chamber can't express itself on a broad question of policy."

Increase in Crop Loans Approved By Senate Committee

WASHINGTON (AP)—A $500,000,000 increase in funds for government loans on major crops—intended to cushion possible price declines due to the European war—was approved by a Senate banking subcommittee.

Carl B. Robbins, President of the Commodity Credit Corporation which underwrites these price-supporting loans, had just testified that money available for loans had been reduced to about $19,000,000.

Robbins declared that the additional $500,000,000 for loans on new crops of cotton, wheat, corn, tobacco and other exports crops was a necessity.

Senator Byrnes (D) South Carolina, who introduced the legislation requested by Secretary Henry Wallace, reported "no opposition" to the increase among the subcommittee. He said the full banking committee would act on the measure May 28.

A Window in Threadneedle Street

By David Wills

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, April 17—In the March issue of the Economic Journal, Thomas Balogh writes an analysis of our present foreign exchange policy and makes proposals for an export trade policy which represents the views of many foreign trade experts who have urged their views on the government without a great deal of success.

He assumes that the war economic effort will require the full use of all our available resources; that we shall have to increase substantially the present proportion of our imports paid for by current exports in order to safeguard our foreign exchange reserves for future contingencies and maintain our foreign markets; and that we shall have to intervene actively in neutral countries contiguous to Germany in order to prevent, or at least to impede, her supplies by commercial and financial as contrasted with naval, measures. These three assumptions are accepted by every commentator, businessman, and judged by the spoken word, by the government.

Simultaneously with the introduction of exchange control at the beginning of the war, the authorities depreciated the pound from the pre-war level of $4.68 to a dollar parity of $4.04, reduced a few days, later to $4.03.

Use of Controlled Exchange

At first there was far less formality in transferring sterling to foreign accounts than in obtaining foreign exchange from the British control. At the end of November the first process was tightened up, and by the beginning of January was practically identical with the second process. But British exporters are free to invoice in sterling, and there is still considerable freedom for foreigners owning sterling to sell it to other foreigners, or to transfer it to domestic accounts. Thus foreign purchasers of British goods could obtain the necessary sterling in a free sterling market, to which the sterling was fed by foreigners willing to get rid of their sterling. The free market level of sterling fell below the official control, and the bigger this market the greater its effect upon the internal price level in England.

Mr. Balogh points to the basic contradiction in the British foreign exchange control which is the result of a clash between the desire to limit the drain on the dollar resources of the country and the desire to maintain the "international character" of sterling. Mr. Balogh urges limits on the transfer and use of foreign owned sterling; i. e., the introduction of clearing and paying agreements, and a blocking arrangement. The Chancellor of the Exchequer has recently refused to contemplate this step.

The two general orthodox methods of improving the balance of trade are deflation . . . reducing the incentive to produce for home sales . . . and currency depreciation . . . increasing the incentive to sell abroad. Deflation is obviously ruled out. Depreciation, Mr. Balogh points out, has equally serious disadvantages. It is supposed to operate by increasing the proportion of currently produced output available for export, and by stimulating investment in export industries. Neither of these operates under war conditions.

Licensing for Export

Production for the domestic market is done at far less risk than in peace conditions; particularly when the Government provides or guarantees the capital necessary for expanded output. The risks of foreign trade are greatly increased. A given depreciation would have far less effect in war than in peace, and a heavy depreciation would imperil the stability of the price level, would decrease the real value of our foreign assets, and would move the terms of trade against us far more than necessary.

Mr. Balogh urges better administration of the licensing system for exports, and an effective system of export priorities. But he writes: "The continuous full employment of all available resources at the best possible terms of trade for the provision of imports is not possible without:

1. The conclusion of clearing agreements on the basis of exchange rates which overvalue rather than undervalue sterling.

2. The use of differential prices by subsidies in one form or another.

3. The provision of facilities for stocking exportable goods until favorable markets are found."

Autonomous export cartels in each industry are rejected as uneconomic and ineffective. Direct subsidies for export trade, from a central pool filled by a general levy on home consumption, would have drawbacks and would arouse hostility in America. It would probably favor the inefficient producers. It could not be used for holding of stocks. This last point is highly important in Mr. Balogh's view. Maximum use of our resources implies continuous production here, and storing of goods for export until they can be used.

Mr. Balogh finds all objections met by a reorganization of foreign trade to combine the advantages of competition internally with those of a foreign trade monopoly internationally.

A new Export Ministry would smooth the way for exports which can be effected at present prices and costs in this country, by securing the necessary priorities.

"The fall of effective internal private demand would not, as it seems now, be followed by a senseless parallel fall in productive effort which renders the sacrifice imposed wholly futile. It would be followed by an increase of the stocks of products at the disposal of the community either for later use at home or for exchange with foreign products. The sacrifice imposed on the community would receive its justification."

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Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	June 1
Franklin Savings Bank	June 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	June 1
Boston Penny Savings Bank	June 10
Union Savings Bank	June 10
Warren Institution for Savings	June 10
East Boston Savings Bank	June 15
Eliot Savings Bank	June 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	June 15
Wildey Savings Bank	June 15
Other Massachusetts Savings Banks	
Somerville Savings Bank	June 1
Brookline Savings Bank	June 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	June 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	June 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	June 20

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Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Retail Trade Is 3 to 7 P. C. Over '39 Week

NEW YORK (AP)—The European war put a dull edge on domestic business this week, Dun & Bradstreet reported.

"War news ruled business sentiment and exerted an influence on buying activity even in retail markets," the credit agency said. "Consumer purchasing of durable and higher-priced merchandise showed some decline, particularly in larger eastern cities. Retailers, who had shown no change in already-cautious buying habits last week, were inclined this week to show even greater wariness in future ordering and to restrict orders virtually to day-to-day needs."

The agency estimated retail buying showed a gain of 3 to 7 per cent over a year ago, contrasted with a margin of improvement of 6 to 12 per cent over the like 1939 period in the preceding week.

Damp, unseasonable weather, in addition to the unsettling war news, was said to have been a major factor in slower retail sales.

"The sharp drop in agricultural prices also tended to discourage rural buying, offsetting increased purchasing in some industrial centers resulting from enlarged pay rolls," the agency added.

"A decline in sales of jewelry, major electrical appliances and higher-priced apparel and house furnishings was attributed directly to war psychology," the concern said, adding that it was a connection between more cautious sales in these categories and the sharp slump in security values on the Nation's stock exchanges.

Commenting on the week's wholesale buying, the agency reported:

"With few exceptions, retailers ordered only as going sales dictated. Most requests received by wholesale houses were for seasonal goods and then only for minor quantities.

"Wholesalers were doubtful that inventories were being allowed to recede any lower, however, for it was believed that they could not go down much further without impairing stock selections."

Dividend Declarations

Company	Rate	Period	Payable	Hldrs. of Record
Accumulated				
Am P&Lt $6 pf	$1.12½	..	July 1	June 6
Columbus Auto Parts Co $2 cum pf	$1	..	June 1	May 24
Simmons B Pub pf	$1	..	June 1	May 27
Southwest N Gas pf A	25c	..	July 1	June 20
Liquidating				
Pacific Spr T	$3	..	May 14	May 13
Interim				
Br Am Tob	10 pence	..	...	...
Extra				
Consol Inv Tr	10c	..	June 15	June 1
Tacony-Pal Br	25c	..	June 29	June 15
Do A	25c	..	June 29	June 15
Initial				
Guysboro Mines, Ltd.	2½c	..	June 29	June 19
Madsen Red Lake Gold Mines, Ltd	3c	..	June 25	June 15
Roper (Geo D) C	30c	..	June 15	June 5
Increased				
Niles B Pd	75c	..	June 15	June 15
Resumed				
Acme G&L Co, Ltd	1c	..	June 10	May 31
Pacolet Mfg C com	$3	..	June 30	June 20
Irregular				
Bullard Co	50c	..	June 28	June 13
Divco T Tr	25c	..	June 15	June 5
Foote Burt	35c	..	June 15	June 5
Macassa Mines, Ltd	8c	..	June 15	May 31
Narragansett R A	50c	..	June 10	May 29
Paraffine Cos	50c	..	June 27	June 10
Penn R R	5%	..	June 26	June 1
Saginaw & Manistee Lumber C 7% pf	$4	..	May 17	May 16
Regular				
Am Bank N pf	95c	Q	July 1	June 1
Am Maize Prod	25c	..	June 28	June 17
Do pf	$1.75	Q	June 28	June 17
Bell Tel Ca	2	Q	July 15	June 22
Blue Top Bwg A	30c	S	June 29	June 15
Bost & Alb RR	$2.50	..	June 29	May 31
Central Steel & Wire Co 6% pf	75c	Q	June 20	June 10
Ches & Ohio	62½c	Q	July 1	June 7
Do pf A	$1	Q	July 1	June 7
Consol Inv Tr	30c	Q	June 15	June 1
Denver National Bank (Denver	$1.25	Q	June 1	May 20
Driver Harris pf	$1.75	Q	July 1	June 20
Dun & Bradstreet Inc	50c	Q	June 10	May 31
Do $6 pf	$1.50	Q	July 1	June 30
Duquesne Light Co 5% pf	$1.25	Q	July 15	June 15
Garfinckel & Co	17½c	Q	June 15	June 5
Do pf	37½c	Q	June 29	June 15
Ga Pow $6 pf	$1.50	Q	July 1	June 15
Do 5% pf	$1.25	Q	July 1	June 15
Goodrich (BF) pf	$1.25	Q	June 29	June 21
Hewitt Rubber	25c	..	June 15	June 1
Howey Gold Mi Ltd	2c	..	July 2	June 1
Indianapolis W pf	$1.25	Q	July 1	June 10
Ill Bell Tel	$2	..	June 29	June 18
Intl Salt	37½c	Q	July 1	June 15
Ingersoll Rand pf	$3	S	July 1	June 6
Joslyn Mfg & S	75c	..	June 15	June 1
Do pf	$1.50	Q	June 15	June 1
Joseph & Feiss Co	35c	..	June 25	June 1
Kresge Dept Stores, Inc, 4% cum 1st pf	$1	..	July 1	June 20
Liggett & M Tob pf, $1.75		Q	July 1	June 6
Lone Star Cem	75c	..	June 28	June 11
La Ld & Exp	10c	..	June 1	May 23
Master Elec	60c	..	June 20	June 5
Mathieson Alk	37½c	Q	June 29	June 5
Do pf	$1.75	Q	June 29	June 5
Middlesex Wat Co	75c	Q	June 1	May 24
Mack J Voehr pf	$1.75	Q	July 1	June 15
Monarch Mills	$3	..	June 29	June 20
Nat Battery Co, conv pf	$2.20	55c	Q July 1	May 20
Nat Cas Co (Del)	25c	Q	June 15	May 31
Naval Stra Inv Co	25c	Q	June 1	May 20
Otter Tail Power Co (Minn)—$4.50 div ser	$1.12½	Q	July 1	May 31
Do $5.50 pf	$1.37½	Q	July 1	May 31
Pacolet Mfg Co 7% pf A	$3.50	S	June 30	June 20
Do 7% pf B	$3.50	S	June 30	June 20
Paraffine Cos pf	$1	Q	July 15	July 1
Pratt-Sargent	25c	..	June 1	May 23
Penn Tel Cp	$2.50	pf 62½c	Q July 1	June 15
Pet Milk	25c	Q	July 1	June 10
Phila Co $6 pf	$1.50	Q	July 1	June 1
Do $5 pf	$1.25	Q	July 1	June 1
Plymouth Oil	35c	Q	June 28	June 7
Preferred A Ins	20c	..	June 15	June 1
P S Corp NJ	60c	..	June 29	May 31
Do pf	50c	M	July 15	June 14
Robertson (H H)	25c	..	June 15	June 5
Rustless I & S	15c	..	June 12	May 29
Do pf	62½c	Q	June	May 29
Seeman Bros	75c	..	June 15	May 31
Staley (A E)	40c	..	June 20	June 10
Do $5 pf	$1.25	Q	June 20	June 10
Do 7% pf	$3.50	S	July 1	June 20
Sup Tool & D Co	2½c	Q	May 15	May 18
Tacony-Pal Br	50c	Q	June 29	June 15
Do "A"	50c	Q	June 29	June 15
Do pf	$1.25	Q	Aug. 1	Aug. 17
Udylite Corp	10c	..	July 1	June 14
Do pf	12½c	Q	June 15	June 5
Waldorf System	15c	Q	July 1	June 20
Winter & H Inc	10c	..	June 1	May 23
Do 7% pf	35c	Q	June 1	May 23
Woodward & Loth 7% pf	50c	..	June 28	June 17
	$1.75	Q	June 28	June 17

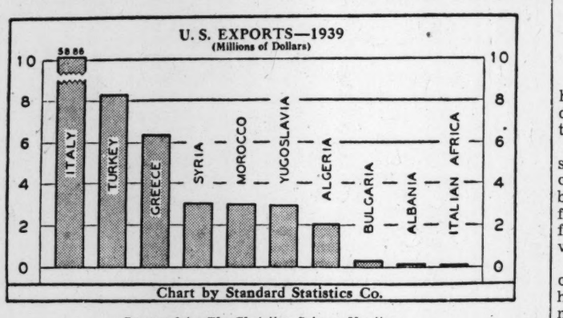
Reichsbank Statement

BERLIN (AP)—The Reichsbank statement as of May 18 showed (in thousands of reichsmarks): Gold and foreign exchange 77,367, increase 111; bills of exchange and checks 11,989,609, increase 72,063; securities 169,964, decrease 48,252; other assets 2,087,599, decrease 596,874; circulation 12,104,785, decrease 121,616; sight deposits 1,925,306, increase 39,757. Reserve ratio 0.63 per cent. Bank rate 3½ per cent.

Sweden Acquires Bosch Stock

SPRINGFIELD, Mass. (AP)—The American Bosch Corporation announced that 535,000 shares of its capital stock formerly owned by Mendelssohn & Co., of Amsterdam, Netherlands, have been acquired by interests identified with the Stockholm Enskilda Bank, of Stockholm, Sweden. No changes in management of the company will be made as a result of the purchase, the announcement said.

U. S. Exports to Mediterranean Area 3 P. C. of Total Trade



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Our total exports to the Mediterranean area last year were only $85,000,000, or only about 3 per cent of our export trade, and loss of this market would not be serious. The chief exports to Italy, our largest Mediterranean customer, are cotton, wheat, petroleum products, steel, and copper; iron ore is our chief export to Turkey.

U. S. Steel Draws Best Dividends From Tennessee Coal Subsidiary

NEW YORK (AP)—The United States Steel Corp. drew its largest dividends last year from the Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railroad Co., the operating subsidiary in the Birmingham district.

A break-down of the receipts from the huge corporation's subsidiary, on file at the New York Stock Exchange after being reported to the Securities and Exchange Commission, showed the southern unit contributed $5,883,043 out of $39,536,312 in cash dividends received by the parent company in 1939.

Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corp., largest steel making unit in the world, operating chiefly in the Pittsburgh and Chicago areas, showed a loss of $18,888,206. American Steel & Wire Co., producer of rolled products and alloy steels, in which competition is sharp, turned in a loss of $4,537,820.

United States Steel's total equity in earnings of Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railroad was $8,039,994, part of which was undistributed.

Listed among dividends from other subsidiaries were: Duluth, Missabe & Iron Range Railway Co., $5,140,625; Pittsburgh Steamship Co., $4,914,000; Lake Superior Consolidated Iron Mines, $3,000,000; National Tube Co., $2,800,000; Bessemer & Lake Erie Railroad, $2,500,000; Neville Iron Mining Co., $2,000,000; Elgin, Joliet & Eastern Railway, $1,910,000; Columbia Steel Co. (operating on Pacific Coast) $1,600,000; Universal Atlas Cement Co., $1,470,000; and Minnesota Iron Co., $1,000,000.

Industrial Upturn In U. S. Has Started, Says Reserve Board

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board reported that signs of an industrial upturn appeared early this month.

"Industrial activity was steady during April after three months of sharp decline," the board said in its monthly business review, "and in the first half of May increases appeared in some lines, particularly steel."

In April, however, the board rated industrial production slightly lower, at 102 per cent of the 1923-25 average. This index, adjusted for seasonal differences, compared with 104 in March and 128 at the record high reached in December. This April's figure, however, was 10 points higher than in April, 1939, and was equivalent to industrial activity about the early part of last July when the 1939 upswing was getting under way.

No index estimate was given for May.

The remainder of the board's summary dealt with April activities showing slight declines in production of automobiles, plate glass, textiles and coal.

Output in the machines, aircraft and shipbuilding industries—those particularly stimulated by foreign war orders—continued high. Lumber production declined slightly but less than was seasonally expected. Meat packing and petroleum industries also continued active.

Construction contracts increased, particularly for private buildings, both residential and commercial.

Public Issues Drop Sharply in Week

NEW YORK (AP)—Public offerings of new securities fell off sharply during the week ended May 23, totaling only $6,415,000, the smallest weekly volume in six months, Poor's Publishing Company reported.

Several companies were forced to postpone sale of new issues because of weakness in stock and bond prices resulting from serious Allied reverses of the past two weeks. The situation was similar to that at the start of the war when weakness in the bond market kept new offerings at a very low level for 10 weeks.

Comparison of the week's financing follows:

	This week	Year ago
Municipal	$4,342,000	$10,416,540
Public utility		9,804,000
Miscellaneous	1,773,000	1,400,000
Stock	300,000	8,471,786
Total	6,415,000	30,092,326

Wheat Prices Move In Narrow Range

CHICAGO, May 25 (AP)—Wheat prices clung to a narrow range in a steady market early today. Lack of any definite indication as to the tide of battle in Europe kept most dealers on the sidelines.

Openings unchanged to ¼ lower, July 83¼-⅜, September 83½-⅜, wheat later showed little change. Corn started unchanged, July 62½-⅜, September 61¾-⅝.

U. S. Eases Restrictions On Use of 'Frozen' Funds

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Treasury has eased restrictions upon the use of "frozen" funds of the invaded European countries to permit their owners to withdraw from bank accounts money for "living, traveling, and similar personal expenses in the United States."

The order limited such withdrawals to $500 a month and required banks to report them monthly to the Federal Reserve bank.

Previous orders had permitted funds belonging to the governments or people of Norway, Denmark, the Netherlands, Belgium, and Luxemburg, which were tied up by executive order, to be used for transactions in securities and commodity futures in this country.

Wool Dealers Seen Caught By Supplies Drop

NEW YORK (AP)—Wool dealers have been caught by steadily dwindling supplies and prices, trade authorities said.

The anomalous situation, it was said, arose from the European war causing such uneasiness among buyers that prices of wool contracts for future delivery have slipped so far that western wool growers are withholding their clippings.

The growers were represented as convinced that, no matter what happens abroad, the United States military program, combined with ordinary garment requirements, would require sufficiently heavy wool purchases to lift prices to a more profitable level.

Garment manufacturers, however, were said to fear the possibility of a quick German victory which would remove the prospects of heavy allied purchases.

International Statistical Bureau, Inc., estimated the present domestic supply of wool, on a grease basis, at only 187,000,000 pounds, compared with the exceptionally light supply a year ago of 195,000,000 pounds.

Ordinarily, other sources pointed out, the mere fact of such limited clippings, combined with the present difficulty of obtaining wool from abroad, would be sufficient to cause a "bull" market in wool, but, as one authority said, "the law of supply and demand has been blitzkrieged."

Manufacturers are reported to have bought only about 60 per cent of their fall requirements in the present market, despite the fact eight to ten weeks of processing is required for the manufacture of a garment from raw material.

B. C. Oil Head Sees Harm in Provincial Price-Fixing Power

MONTREAL (CP)—President J. A. Wales of McColl-Frontenac Oil Company, Ltd., discussing the British Columbia gasoline situation, said it was "very dangerous for any Province to interfere with the freedom of commerce of its inhabitants."

Addressing the McColl-Frontenac annual meeting, Mr. Wales said the oil companies were expected to appeal to the Privy Council against a Supreme Court of Canada decision which upheld the price-fixing powers of the British Columbia Provincial Fuel Board.

(That decision led to a gasoline shortage in British Columbia when the companies, refusing to conform to a board order for lower basic wholesale prices, suspended service station deliveries. An agreement on the basic price was reached a couple of weeks ago.)

If the board's price-fixing powers were declared constitutional, said Mr. Wales, it "puts it in the power of any provincial government to destroy the value of any business or enterprise operating within its boundaries, even though that business be one of interprovincial nature.

He claimed it would not be too much to expect that other industries also would be subjected to price-fixing.

"By fixing the prices of materials required by various agencies of transportation," he added, "any provincial government could well bring about a state of affairs during which movement of goods and tourists through the Province could be brought to a standstill."

C. & I. M. Plans $7,000,000 Issue

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Chicago & Illinois Midland Railway, subsidiary of Commonwealth Edison Company, applied to the Interstate Commerce Commission for authority to issue $7,300,000 in new securities in connection with the refunding of its entire outstanding debt.

The company said the refunding operation would decrease its debt and increase its capital stock, thus providing a better balanced financial structure. It added that there would be a substantial reduction in annual interest charges.

The Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul & Pacific asked authority to issue $5,000,000 of 1¾ per cent trustees' certificates to provide funds to retire equipment trust certificates. Salomon Bros. & Hutzler heads a syndicate which has offered to buy the new certificates at par plus accrued dividends.

Commercial Credit Shows Rise in Net

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BALTIMORE, Md.—Net income of Commercial Credit Company for the first quarter of 1940 available for dividends after all charges and provisions for all Federal and other taxes, was $1,990,654, compared with $1,716,704 for the first quarter of 1939.

Gross volume of all receivables acquired during the first quarter of 1940 was $198,153,319, compared with $168,553,192 for the like 1939 period.

After payment of $129,559 dividends for the first quarter of 1940 on the 4¼ per cent cumulative convertible preferred stock outstanding (which dividends were earned 15.36 times), there remained $1,861,095.21, or $1.01 per share applicable to 1,842,006 and 987-1000 shares, including scrip, of common stock outstanding March 31, 1940. This compares with $1,587,145.13, or $.86 per share for the first quarter of 1939 applicable to 1,842,008 and 631-1000 shares of common stock, including scrip, outstanding on March 31, 1939.

Canadian Exports Up Sharply in April

OTTAWA (CP)—Heaviest purchaser of Canadian commodities during April was the United Kingdom, which imported goods valued at $37,498,504, compared with $16,956,362 the same month last year, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reported.

Canada's domestic exports during April totalled $83,565,008 compared with $50,311,424 in April, 1939.

Total Canadian April exports by countries, with comparative figures bracketed: United States $29,735,513 ($20,884,214); Australia $2,108,044 ($1,596,966); France $1,928,851 ($281,463); New Zealand $1,342,498 ($862,711); British South Africa $1,132,991 ($873,331); and Japan $1,118,847 ($2,731,847).

Automobile Output Declines in Week

DETROIT (AP)—Ward's Automotive Reports has estimated that output of motorcars and trucks for the current week would total 96,810 units, compared with 99,030 last week and 67,740 this week a year ago.

The survey said that a few producers curtailed schedules this week and added the Memorial Day holiday next week would bring a long week-end shutdown in most plants. It added that the rebound in the following week might not come up to May levels, but would be close to them.

Bache Urges U. S. Build Good Will in So. America

NEW YORK (AP)—Jules S. Bache, financier, returning from a South American trip, urged the United States to build good will in the Latin American countries and to expand purchases there for trade promotion.

A victorious Germany, he said, probably would take full advantage of her situation to develop export markets in South America.

Mr. Bache said he heard much complaint about the high cost of American goods replacing merchandise formerly imported from Europe and many praises for the quality of American products.

April Lead Production In U. S. Below Year Ago

NEW YORK (AP)—Production of lead in the United States dropped to 35,343 tons in April from 48,400 in the preceding month and 39,250 in April last year, the American Bureau of Metal Statistics said.

April domestic shipments of 46,563 tons were practically unchanged from March but stocks on hand at the end of the month decreased to 63,463 tons from 74,692 a month earlier. A year ago stocks totaled 123,394 tons.

Ford Plans $350,000 Expansion of Dallas Plant

DETROIT (AP)—Ford Motor Company will step up output of its Dallas, Texas, plant to 350 units daily from 300 in a plant expansion program costing around $350,000, the company announced. The increased facilities will require an additional 250 workers.

Mosher Steel Co. of Dallas has been awarded a contract for 640 tons of structural steel for the plant addition.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 11:50 a. m.

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	11:50
1 3⅜s 43-41 Mch	102.24	102.24	102.24
1 3⅜s '47-43	107.21	107.21	107.21
6 3⅛s 49-46	109	109	109

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	11:50
3 Alleg cv 5s '49 (3k)	61½	61	61
11 Allis Chalm cv 4s '52	106⅜	106¾	106¾
5 Am&For P5s 2030	51¼	51¼	51¼
15 AmIGChem5½s'49	102	102	102
5 Am Int 5½s '49	93¼	93	93
1 ATS½s'43 106 23-32	106 23-32	106 23-32	
1 AT&T3¼s '66	104	104	104
1 AT&T3¼s'61	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
1 AnaconCop4½s'50	102¼	102¼	102¼
12 AT&SF 4s 95	101⅝	101⅝	101½
1 AT&SF 4½s C-A 62	105	105	105
5 Atl Gu & WI 5s 59	64¼	64¼	64¼
7 B&O 95 st A	18	17¾	18
1 B&O 95 st C	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞
14 B&O 96 st F	18¼	17¾	18
2 B&O 1st 4s 48	57⅛	57⅛	57⅛
1 Bell T Pa 5s 48 B	112¾	112¾	112¾
6 Bell T Pa 5s 60 C	129	128¾	128¾
15 Beth Stl 3½s 52	105⅝	105½	105½
3 Beth Stl 3¼s 59	100¼	100¼	100¼
18 Boston&Me 5s 67	47½	47	47½
10 Boston&Me 5s 67 st	44	43¾	43¾
5 Bkly Edis 3¼s 66	105¼	105¼	105¼
10 Bkly Man Tr 4½s 66	103¼	103¼	103¼
3 Bkly Man Tr 4½s 66 ct	85¼	85¼	85¼
3 Bkly U Gas 5s 57 B	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
4 Buf R&P 57 st	26½	26½	26½
1 Cal Ore Pow 4s '66	100	100	100
8 Can Nat 5s '69 Jly	84⅝	84	84
5 Can Nat 5s '69 Oct	83¼	83¼	83¼
3 Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	79½	79½	79½
3 Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	79½	79½	79½
8 Can Nor 6½s '46	98½	98⅛	98⅛
2 Can Pac 4½s '45	61	60⅞	61
9 Can Pac 4s perp	38	38	38
5 Cen Pac 5s '60	34¾	34½	34¾
10 Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	60	60	60
8 C&O rfg 3½s '96 E	95⅝	95½	95½
5 C&O 4s III '49	97	97	97
1 Chi I&L 5s '66	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
2 CMSP&Pac 5s '75	4½	4½	4½
40 CMSP&P adj 5s 2000	1	1	1
10 CM&SP 4½s '89 E	18⅛	18¾	18⅛
1 Chi&NW 6½s'36	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝
5 Chi&NW cv 4½s'49	1⅞	1¾	1¾
8 Chi Ry 5s'27	44	42	44
3 C R I & P 4s'88	10	10	10
1 C R I & P rfg 4s'34	4	4	4
35 City of NY 3s I '80 wi	89¼	89½	89¼
33 City of NY 3s B '80 wi	90¼	90¼	90¼
2 Ch Un Sta 3½s'51	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞
7 Cin Gas&El 3¼s'66	105½	105½	105½
1 Cin Un Term 3¾s'69	108	108	108
1 ClevUnTerm 5½s'72	72	72	72
2 ClevUnTerm 5s'73	64½	64	64½
4 Col & So 4½s'80	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛
2 Colmbia G 5s'52 May	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
14 Comwlth Ed cv 3½s'58	112¼	111⅞	111⅞
1 Conn R&L 4½s'51st	108½	108½	108½
1 Con Edis 3½s'58	105¾	105¾	105¾
9 Con Oil cv 2¾s'51	102¾	102½	102½
3 Consum Pow 3½s'70	106½	106½	106½
1 Con'tal Oil 2¾s'48	104¾	104¾	104¾
1 Crown Cork 4½s'48	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
1 Del&Hud rfg 4s'43	40⅛	40⅛	40⅛
22 D&RG 4s'36	5⅞	5¾	5¾
2 Det T Tun 4½s'61	88	88	88
5 Duquesne Lt 3½s'65	106¾	106¾	106¾
59 Erie rfg 5s'67	9⅛	8⅞	8⅞
15 Erie rfg 5s'75	9	9	9
6 Erie gen lien 4s'96	18¾	18¾	18¾
3 Erie cv 4s'53	14	13¾	14
11 FstoneT&R 3½s'48	103⅜	103⅛	103⅜

Sales in $1000	High	Low	11:50
2 Gen Cable 5½s '47	100	100	100
2 GenMotAccept3¼s '51	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
6 Goodrich 4¼s '56	101¼	101¼	101¼
5 Gt Nor 4s '46G	95½	95½	95½
2 Hudson Coal 5s62A	26¼	26¼	26¼
9 Hud & Man2rfg 5s57	40½	40½	40½
19 Ill Cen 4¾s '66	30½	30½	30½
1 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s52	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞
27 Int Hydro El cv 6s '44	39	38⅛	38⅛
1 Int Paper 6s '55	92½	92½	92½
6 Int Paper 5s '47	99½	99	99½
1 Int Rys C Am 5s '72	80	80	80
12 IntT&T 4½s'52	35½	29⅝	25½
3 Int T&T 5s '55	28	25	28
2 Lac Gas 5s 42	80½	80½	80½
2 Lautaro Nit inc 75	29	29	29
5 Leh Val Coal 5s 44	38	38	38
10 Leh Val Coal 5s 54 st	23	23	23
1 Lion Oil cv 4½s 52	90½	90½	90½
10 Long Isl rfg 4s 49 st	88	88	88
1 Louisia & Ark 5s 69	75⅞	75⅞	75⅞
12 Manhat Ry 4s 90 ct	77¾	77¾	77¾
1 McKes&Rob 5½s 50	83½	83½	83½
5 Mich Con Gas 4s '63	98¼	98	98¼
3 MilSpartaNW 4s '47	8	8	8
2 M-K-Tex 5s '62A	9½	9½	9½
14 Mo Pac 5s '65 A	14	13½	13⅝
17 Mo Pac 5s '77 F	13½	13¼	13⅜
5 Mo Pac 5s '78 G	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
7 Mo Pac 5s '80H	13¼	13¼	13¼
1 Mor & Essex 4½s '55	27¼	27¼	27¼
4 Nat Dairy 2¾s '51ww	104	103¾	103¾
4 Nat Distill 3½s '49	100½	100½	100½
5 Natl Steel 3s '65	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
3 N O Pu Sv 5s '52A	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝
2 N O Pub Sv 5s '55B	103¾	103¾	103¾
1 NO Tex&M 5s '54 B	24½	24½	24½
1 NYC rfg 5s 2013	45	45	45
13 NYC 4½s 2013 A	40½	40½	40½
1 NYC & HR 4s '42	88	88	88
2 NYC&HR 3½s '97	69½	69⅜	69⅜
8 NY Ch&StL 4½s '78	40¾	40¼	40¼
1 NY Dock Co 4s '51	47¼	47¼	47¼
4 NY Edis 3¼s '65	105	105	105
1 NYNH&H clt 6s '40	22	22	22
1 NYNH&H 4s '55	11	11	11
2 NYNH&H 4s '56	10	10	10
2 NYNH&H 4s '57	3	3	3
3 NYNH&H cv 3½s '56	11⅛	11	11
3 NY & R Gas 6s '51 A	103	103	103
1 Norf Sou 5s '61 A	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛
12 Nor Pac 4s 2047	46¾	46¼	46¾
1 Nor Pac 4s '97	60¼	60¼	60¼
1 Nor Pac 3s 2047	33¾	33¾	33¾
7 Nor Sta Pow 3½s '67	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
2 Ohio Ed 4s '65	104¾	104¾	104¾
4 Ohio Ed 3¾s '72	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞
5 Or-Wash RR&N 4s '61	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
3 Pen P & Lt 4½s '74	100¼	100¼	100¼
1 Pen RR gen 5s '68	101¾	101¾	101¾
2 Pen RR gen 4¾s '81	90	89½	90
3 Pen RR 3¼s '52	77¾	77¾	77¾
1 Peoria & E 1st 4s '40	59	59	59
3 Phelps Dodge 3½s '52	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
2 Phila Co 5s '67	101½	101½	101½
1 Phil Elec 3½s '67	108½	108½	108½
8 Ph Read C&I 5s '73	9⅜	9½	9⅜
1 Phillips Pet 3s '48	105	105	105
1 PCC&StL 5s '75 B	100½	100½	100½
1 PCC&SL 4½s '40A	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
1 Pitt&WVa 4½s '60C	42	42	42
1 Portl GenE 4½s '60	67⅝	67⅝	67⅝
2 Postal Tel&C 5s '53	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛
4 PubSve NoIll 3½s '68	106½	106½	106½
1 RemRand 4¼s '56ww	92¼	92⅜	92¼
1 RemRand 4¼s '56xw	92¼	92⅝	92¼
1 RepublicSteel5½s '54	104¼	104¼	104¼
1 RepublicSteel4½s'61	93¾	93¾	93¾
2 Richfield Oil 4s '52	104	104	104
1 SaguenayPow 4¼s '66	71	71	71
1 StP&KC Sh L 4½s'41	4½	4½	4½
1 San Ant Pub Svc4s '63	105¼	105¼	105¼
3 Seab A L cn 6s '45	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
10 Shell Un 2½s '54	94	94	94

Sales in $1000	High	Low	11:50
5 Skelly Oil 3s '50	100	100	100
25 Socony-Vac 3s'64	103	103	103
20 Sea AL rfg 4s '59	2¼	2⅛	2⅛
1 So Bell T & T 3s '79	102¼	102¼	102¼
1 Sou Kraft 4¼s '46	99¼	99¼	99¼
1 Sou Pac 4½s '68	33¾	33¾	33¾
49 Sou Pac 4½s '81	33½	32¾	32¾
3 So Pac 4½s '69	33¾	33¾	33¾
4 So Pac rfg 4s '55	55	54½	54½
2 So Pac clt 4s '49	32	32	32
13 So Pac 4½s Ore '77	39⅛	38⅝	39
2 South Ry gen 6s '56	56½	56½	56½
2 South Ry cn 5s '94	84½	84½	84½
8 South Ry gen 4s '56	44½	44	44
1 S W Bell Tel 3½s '64	109	109	109
5 S W Bell Tel 3s '68	103	103	103
5 Std Oil N J 2¾s'53	101	101	101
5 Studebaker cv 6s '45	85¼	85	85
10 T RR A St L 5s '44	114¼	112¾	112¾
6 Tex Corp 3½s '51	103	103	103
24 Tex Corp 3s '59	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞
5 Tex&Pac 1st 5s 2000	106½	106½	106½
71 Third Ave adj 5s '60	13¼	13	13¼
5 Third Ave 4s '60	46½	46½	46½
2 Tide W AssO3½s'52	105¼	105¼	105¼
1 Tri Continent 5s '53	104	104	104
4 Un Pac 1st 4s 47	112½	112⅜	112½
12 Un Pac rfg 4s 2008	108¼	108⅛	108⅛
1 Utah P&L 5s 44	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛
3 Western Un 5s260	54⅝	54	54
1 Western Un 4½s 50	53¾	53¾	53¾
2 Wheel Stl 4½s 66A	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛
1 Wilson&Co cv 3¾s 47	96½	96½	96½
1 Wis Pub Svc 4s 61	108	108	108
2 Youngst S&T 4s 61	102	102	102
2 Young S&T cv 4s 48	101½	101½	101½

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Edison Stays In State Post Contest in N. J.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J., May 25 — Charles Edison, Secretary of the Navy, Democratic candidate, is in the New Jersey gubernatorial race to stay and fight it out with Frank G. Hendrickson, Republican nominee, next November. Mr. Edison, however, will not make an appearance at the Democratic State platform convention next week nor will he attempt to dictate planks in the platform. Instead, for the next 30 days or so he will devote all of his time and energy to being Secretary of the Navy.

Mr. Edison left New Jersey this week for Washington without waiting for the election returns and does not expect to be in the State for more than a few hours at most until he resigns from the Cabinet.

Ordinarily the gubernatorial nominee would dominate the State convention, and have a large part in the platform provisions. Traditionally, the speeches of the rival nominees have struck the keynote of the general election campaign. However, the Democrats have a different type of candidate in Mr. Edison and he will not do any campaigning until he is out of the Navy.

"I have always tried to finish one job and do it to the best of my ability before tackling a new one," he said. "I have no intention of trying to do two jobs half way at the same time."

Reports from Washington to the contrary, Mr. Edison will not get out of the Governorship campaign nor will he stay in the Navy Department while he is campaigning. The date of his resignation will depend upon the President's wishes. A major factor in fixing the time will be whether the President is prepared to name Mr. Edison's successor. At the moment, however, the Navy Secretary is deeply immersed in plans for speeding up the Navy-building schedules.

In one respect, Mr. Edison's absence from the State convention is calculated to help him. The Democratic State platform will go all the way for President Roosevelt for a third term, taking the position the war situation offsets the tradition against it.

Naturally, Mr. Edison will not disavow the New Deal, but his friends are hoping he may get votes of some Republicans who are opposed to President Roosevelt. On this basis, they believe Mr. Edison may be better off if he is not too closely identified with the third-term movement at the outset of the campaign, especially if Mr. Roosevelt should not run.

Mr. Edison's first major political engagement will be at the Union County Democratic outing in Springfield on June 30.

"It's not fair to the voters to ask them to listen to a lot of political nothingness," he declared, "and I don't intend to talk unless I have something to say. There will be no hippodrome and no circus campaign."

Mr. Edison said the type of campaign he would really like to make would be to "roam around the State and just meet people and find out what their problems are." He said he would do considerable of this type of campaigning, but would not have many big meeting engagements.

Stanford Changes Parties But Goes Versus Third Term

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

STANFORD UNIVERSITY, Calif. —Stanford University, with a reputation as a rocked-ribbed Republican stronghold, has favored the Democratic Party in three recent polls conducted on the Stanford campus.

However, 59 per cent of the student body disapproved of President Roosevelt's re-election, while the freshman class voted 99 per cent against a third term.

On the other hand, in a survey conducted by the Stanford daily newspaper, President Roosevelt was victorious over Thomas E. Dewey, Republican aspirant for the Presidential nomination. Others who received votes were Senator Vandenberg (R) of Michigan, Secretary of State Hull, and Vice-President Garner, in that order.

A second poll, taken in nine political science classes, gave Mr. Hull 29 per cent of the votes to Mr. Dewey's 27 per cent, with President Roosevelt running third. Over 51 per cent of the total vote was Democratic.

Mr. Hull was also victorious in the final balloting of the Stanford Political Union, which gave him the nomination over Mr. Roosevelt by a vote of 41 to 22. Two Republicans, Senator Taft of Ohio and Mr. Dewey, had not survived the previous ballot.

Job Sky Clearing In Santa Barbara

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTA BARBARA, Calif.—The number of families living on relief in the City and County of Santa Barbara has decreased more than 50 per cent in the last three-month period, a survey here revealed.

The number of persons seeking work at the State Employment Office has lessened by several hundred, and at the same time there is a 100 per cent increase in calls for workers. Many applications are coming from small contractors and small businesses, the survey showed.

The number of families being supported by WPA employment has been reduced about 15 per cent, while the number applying for aid from private agencies has not increased by any percentage that would account for the lightened SRA and WPA load.

Lutheran Synod Marks War Impact

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 24—The impact of war on the Lutheran Church was apparent today with the announcement, made at the twelfth annual convention of the United Lutheran Synod of New York, that more than 50 per cent of the Lutherans in the world are now in German-controlled territories; that only one Lutheran church remains standing in Finland after the Russo-Finnish war, and that at least half of the Lutheran churches in Germany are not in use at present.

While many Lutheran churches in Poland and Norway are without pastors or closed, in Germany, it was said, up to the outbreak of the war, a number of Lutheran ministers were in concentration camps, but some have now been sent into the army as chaplains to stimulate soldier morale.

In Finland, where about 96 per cent of the people are Lutherans, the latest reports indicate that only one church—that in Helsinki—escaped the bombs and destruction wrought by the Soviets. In an effort to make up for some of the loss occasioned by the destruction of places of worship, non-commercial short-wave station WRUL in Boston is now available each week for world radiocasts of Lutheran services, and twice a month services in German are sent out, it was added.

"Although we know that there is a severe penalty for any German who listens to a short-wave broadcast, we hope that some of them will be able to listen in," the Synod's publicity committee said. "During the Thirty Years War, the population dropped in Germany from thirty to six millions on account of religious persecutions. We must not despair, for religion cannot die in Germany."

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

CANVASSING AGENTS, residing in the U. S. of America, wanted for sale of women's and men's HANDEMBROIDERED and MONOGRAMMED HANDKERCHIEFS from SWITZERLAND. Residents in high class residential sections only. Applications to ED. STURZENEGGER A. G. St. Gall, Switzerland

APARTMENTS TO LET

BOSTON
Adjacent to The Mother Church
Attractively
Furnished Housekeeping Suites
1 to 4 rooms with thoroughly equipped kitchens, some with tile bath and shower. Convenient to all Boston activities.
Rates Upon Request
SHAWMUT REALTY TRUST
15 Norway Street, Boston
KENmore 0482

APARTMENTS TO SUBLET

BRONXVILLE, N. Y.—3½-room, piano, tennis, park view, breezy; 30 min. Fair, near sta.; from July 1st. L. COYRA, 5 Midland Gardens.

CAMPS AND COTTAGES

COMPLETELY furn. 3-room cottages; screened sleeping porches; virgin timber, pure spring water; priv. beach; boats; ice, fuel; good fishing; reas. VICTOR CARLSON, Winegar, Wis.

FLORIST INSTRUCTION

FLORIST—BE ONE
Individual Instruction. Fresh Flowers.
JESSIE C. IRELAND FLORAL STUDIO
2608 So. Hoover. PR. 0094 Los Angeles

HOUSES FOR SALE

SANTA MONICA, CALIF.—10-room house, furnished or unfurnished; 5 bedrooms, 3 tile baths, sun room, tile kitchen; landscaped, garden; ocean view. 2928 4th Street.

PAYING GUESTS

SEA PINES On Cape Cod Now Open
Large estate; private beach; golf; instruction in swimming, riding, sailing; cottages. FAITH BICKFORD, Brewster, Mass.

QUILTING

EXQUISITE Quilting done with elaborate designs; can design any quilt by pattern; do needle marking; no pencil marks on quilts. KATHRYN BOYER, Green Hall, Ky.

REAL ESTATE

Are you coming to Los Angeles and want a home or income property?
EDDY D. FIELD
1019 S. La Brea, Los Angeles YO. 5151

FOREST HILLS, L. I., N. Y.—Furnished suburban houses and apartments near World's Fair. FRANKLIN E. TYRRELL, 71-30 Austin Street BO. 8-7030

Rooms and Apts. To Let Vicinity N. Y. World's Fair

FLUSHING, N. Y., 142-18 N. Hempstead Tpk.—3 unusually cheery rooms in private home, residential section, walking distance Fair; reasonable; garage; parking. UTTLEY, Fl. 9-8982-R.

FLUSHING, N. Y., 132-40 Sanford Ave.—Attractive, airy, sunny, double and single; running water; $1.50-$2.00 single; $8.00-$10.00 weekly; parking; 7 min. walk to Fair. MARIE MILLER, Fl. 9-6222.

SALESMEN WANTED

ADVERTISING BOOK MATCH FACTORY offers real opportunity handling orders from business firms. Experience unnecessary. Full, part time. New, faster selling features, low factory prices, make line a leader. Liberal commissions, quick repeats, allow good earnings. Free Selling Outfit. MATCH CORPORATION OF AMERICA, Dept. 525-M, 3433 West 48th Place, Chicago.

SALESPEOPLE WANTED

A BOOK business of your own, representing Associated Authors, and selling only books advertisable in the Monitor. Generous commissions and selling helps. Write ASSOCIATED AUTHORS, 53 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

PHOTOGRAPHY work for the summer; received training School of Design and Art Institute, Chicago; have M.A. in Fine Arts. FLORENCE GRAY, 115 Richards Street, Joliet, Ill.

SUMMER BOARD

WHITE MOUNTAINS—"Sunnyacre"—Modernized farm house; accommodates limited number; excellent cuisine; guest house; restful vacation; apply until June 10th. Jane Oliver, 700 Webster St., Needham, Mass.; tel. 1140.

SUMMER HOMES

KENNEBUNKPORT, MAINE—For sale or for rent; 12-room summer home, 6 bedrooms, 4 baths, 3 fireplaces; also other properties. KENNETH LEATHERS, Kennebunkport, Maine.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rates 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS FURNISHED

BOSTON—Sublet, architect's attractively furnished 2 rooms, bath, kitchen; June through Sept.; Park Sq. dist.; reas. refs. HUB. 7992.

BOSTON, 39 Hemenway Street — Furnished kitchenette apartments. Telephone Commonwealth 8210.

MONTCLAIR, N. J.—3 rooms and bath; elevator, refrigeration, cool, near church; rent very reasonable; 2 or 3 months. Tel Montclair 2-7763.

APARTMENTS TO SUBLET

BOSTON — Until Sept. or Oct., one-room kitchenette-dinette apt.; Frigidaire; shower; quiet. 10 Autumn St., near Deaconess Hospital. See janitor or call Beacon 0735 evenings.

BOSTON—2-room kitchenette apt.; summer months; also summer property, North Shore. 1376 Commonwealth Av., Apt. 19, Allston, Mass.

Local Classified

(Continued)

APARTMENTS TO LET

BOSTON, FENWAY 2-2 ROOMS
FREE REFRIGERATION; LARGE RECEPTION HALL; ELEVATOR; $60-$80.
MRS. BAILEY, KEN. 6319, or GILES, KIR. 2345.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS. 2-3-4 ROOMS
FIREPLACE; FREE REFRIGERATION; PLEASANTLY SITUATED; RESTRICTED TENANCY; $40 to $70. GILES, KIR. 2345.

CONCORD, N. H. 118 No. Main St.—Modern 1-room kitchenette furnished apt.; quiet; near Christian Science church. Miss Virginia Root.

Fritz-Carlton Hotel
1138 Boylston St., Boston
1-2 and 3 Room Suites
Reasonable Rates
Excellent Cuisine
5 Minutes from The Mother Church

N. Y. C., Riverdale Section, 6133 Tyndall Av. —5 rms., alcove, refrig., open porch, garage; 2-family house. KOCH, Yonkers 202.

TEN rooms, 2 baths, garage; 2-family house, spacious, modern; excellent location, transportation facilities; high standard of maintenance; immediate or late summer occupancy. Asp. 0072. MRS. DAVIS, 116 Center St., Brookline, Mass.

AUTOMOBILES FOR HIRE

LADY with 1940 Mercury will drive you to points of interest around Boston, long trips or short calls; low rates. Call Centre Newton 3331. Box B-16, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

LINCOLN ZEPHYR
We have a chauffeur-driven 1938 Lincoln Zephyr, 4-door sedan, radio and heater; low mileage; car like new. Tel. Long. 5757.

AUTOMOBILES FOR SALE

GOOD USED CAR VALUES
'39 Hudson Club Coupe $595
'37 Pontiac D. L. 4-Door $395
'35 Olds Touring Sedan $245
'35 Ford Tudor $165
Hoover Motors, Inc.
Park Square, Boston Hub. 7100

1939 BUICK, special four-door sedan, radio and heater; only had one owner. Tel. Long. 5756.

1939 OLDSMOBILE, 4-door sedan, radio and heater in perfect condition; very low mileage; one owner. Long. 5757.

BOARD FOR CHILDREN

EAU GALLIE, FLORIDA—Good board and care in a pleasant home for several children; exc. refs. Box 234, Eau Gallie, Florida.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

Brookline, Mass.
CONVALESCENT HOME
Corey Hill, fully equipped and excellently conditioned. 18 rooms, 9 baths. Owner retiring. Box B-24, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

CAMERA SUPPLIES

COLLEGE CAMERA SHOP
267 Huntington Avenue, Boston — Ken. 0113
Near Symphony Hall Open 9 P. M.

CAMPS AND COTTAGES

BRIDGTON, Me., Moose Pond—For rent, secluded in pines; 7 rooms, furnished, piano, fireplace, bath, hot and cold running water, electric lights and refrigerator; private beach, boat, garage. Reply F. C. Wheeler, R. F. D. 1, Box 56.

DAYTONA BEACH, Fla., Palm Circle Villas —Ocean front cottages with individuality; accommodating three to five persons each; restricted clientele; reservations advised. Box 5338, Seabreeze Station.

FOR SALE—SEBAGO LAKE
4-room cottage, all furnished; electric lights, running water, electric refrigerator; cement steps, 2 boats, garage; 4 lots land. GEORGE WATSON, 82 Oak Street, Westbrook, Maine.

PENOBSCOT BAY—Small furnished cottage; electricity, wood stove, low rental for season. Mrs. G. H. Barbour, Sargentville, Maine.

SUMMER AT CAPE COD
Completely furnished; running water, electricity, fireplaces with Heatolator, screened porches; ¾ mile beach, warm water; seasonal, monthly rental. Box 212, Pinewold, West Dennis, Mass.

COUNTRY BOARD

WARREN, MASS., The Cutler Farm—A beautiful farm for rest, study and enjoyment of New England countryside; all modern conveniences throughout; quiet, restricted; fresh farm produce; all home cooking; price reasonable.

DRESSMAKING

Alterations Gowns Remodelled
E. J. GOODWIN
12 West Street, Boston Room 710

ELEVATORS

Home Lifts Stair Travelors
Avoid Stair Climbing
GEO. T. McLAUTHLIN CO.
122 Fulton St., Boston CAPitol 3762

FOR RENT

BEAUTIFUL 12-room Colonial house, modern, steam heat; 12 miles north of Boston; lavatory first floor; suitable for 1 or 2 families; 12½ acres; henhouse for 1,000 hens; fruit trees; large barn. Box C-3, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

FOR SALE OR RENT

MOVING TO NEW YORK?—Colonial, 4 yrs. old, finest American neighborhood; 7 rooms, 2 baths, modern in every way; ¼ acre; 5 min. walk to station, 45 min. commuting to city; owner leaving State. Write Box X-32, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

SUMMER HOME — WINTER SPORTS
Intervale, N. H., in Heart of White Mts.
Main house 8 rooms, completely furnished; 2 baths, laundry, fireplace, all modern improvements, screened porch; 20 acres land, private swimming pool; near golf courses and skiing slopes; garage; $500.00 season; lodge consisting of 2 bedrooms, living room, kitchen, bath, piazza, garage. $75.00 month; sale price entire property $15,000. Apply MRS. E. C. WATERHOUSE, North Conway, N. H.

FUR STORAGE

NOOBAR BASHIAN CUSTOM FURRIER
Bonded and Licensed for COLD STORAGE
George L. Curtis, Ladies' Tailor
12 West Street, Boston HAN. 5971

HELP WANTED—MEN

BY UNDERWOOD AGENCY—Typewriter repair man, familiar with other makes; good, permanent position; salary; Christian Scientist preferred. Box C-22, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass.

OPPORTUNITY on New England newspaper for an experienced copy reader of good character; give experience, personal and business references, church affiliations. Box N-47, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

ATTENDANT for elderly lady; convalescing; small family and pleasant surroundings; references required. Box B-23, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

NURSEMAID for 2 children at beach, assist housework; Christian Scientist preferred; references. Write Box 42, Needham, Mass.

TWO ladies, working, desire Christian Scientist for housework and care of girl of 6. V. DAVIS, 73 Pine St., Fitchburg, Mass.

YOUNG LADY with license, near Boston, as helpful companion to girl; state experience and telephone number. Box B-25, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

N. Y. C., 603 West 113th St. (Apt. 41)—Quiet home for those needing rest and care. MRS. HILL UN 4-9136.

PLEASANT Outlook Home; transients, permanent; for rest and study; elderly people welcomed; attention if desired. Hollis, L. I. Hollis 5-9484.

HOUSES FOR SALE

BELMONT, Mass.—7 room house; 2 fine porches, garage, excellent neighborhood; sunny in winter, cool, summer; garden; fine trees. Belmont 0459-M.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Roomy house, hot water, oil, 2-car garage; close to Runkle School. Phone Parkway 2166-W.

FIVE-ROOM modern bungalow, lot 50' x 200', h. w. heat, garage, commuting distance N. Y. C., S. M. Gould, 23 1st Ave, Central Islip, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Country home in Burlington, Me., near Bangor, 11-room house, near P. O. and stores; 1½ miles from lake; 134 acres of land; cash $3,500. If interested call at 2109 Mass. Ave., Cambridge, Mass., or Eliot 8790, 8746.

HOUSES FURNISHED

MELROSE, MASS.—To let, 7 rooms, rent reasonable; quiet neighborhood, near bus. Alvord. 52 Frost Ave, Melrose 0441-R.

HOUSES TO LET

WELLESLEY HILLS, MASS.—June 15-Sept. 15, possibly longer, furnished house, English type, beautifully located, bordering country club; 4 chambers, 2 baths, maid's room, bath; 2-car garage; references. Phone Wellesley 2094 for appointment.

WELLESLEY, MASS.—$125, 7 rooms, solarium, 3 baths, lav., oil heat, 2-car garage, tree shaded, ½ acre lot; 5 min. to station. Owner, Cen. 0451.

WEST ORANGE, N. J.—Beautifully furnished eight-room home on mountain top; June 1st to Sept. 15th; $125 a month. MRS. M. GIULIANO, 30 Burnett Terrace.

JEWELRY—WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks; diamond mounting and repairing HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 333 Washington St., Boston.

MATTRESSES

MATTRESSES REMADE HIG. 2122
Colonial Mattress Co., 606 Dudley Street, Boston

Local Classified

(Continued)

LEGAL NOTICES

Notice to Contractors. Sealed proposals for constructing a concrete beam bridge with approaches in NEW MARLBOROUGH (FAS 22A (1) (1939) will be received by the Department at its office, 100 Nashua St., Boston, Mass., until 12 o'clock noon DST of Tuesday, June 18, 1940, and at that place and time publicly opened and read. Plans and proposal forms: $10.00, amount returnable only to bidders. Proposal guaranty: $400. Minimum wage rates: $0.80, $0.65 and $0.625 per hour respectively for skilled, intermediate grade and unskilled labor (except water boy). Complete information at office of Department. Right reserved to waive any informality in or reject any or all proposals. A proposal which includes for any item a bid that is abnormally low or high may be rejected as unbalanced. By: JOHN W. BEAL, Commissioner, Dept. of Public Works. Commonwealth of Massachusetts, May 25, 1940.

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I DEEM it a privilege to serve the readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long distance moving, packing, crating, shipping and storage of household goods. NOBLE R. STEVES, Bonded Warehouseman. 184 Harvard St., Dorchester, Boston. Mass
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Local Classified

(Continued)

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Australia

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(Continued)

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ROSE and FRUIT TREES
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CATALOG POST FREE
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MAILING LISTS
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VICTORIA

MELBOURNE
(Continued)

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Pleasant Surroundings
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NEW ZEALAND

AUCKLAND
(Continued)

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GOOD VALUE
GOOD SERVICE
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CHRISTCHURCH

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All Work Guaranteed
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A. E. Preston Ltd.
Butchers
The Best Is Cheapest
WILLIS ST. COURTENAY PLACE
MOLESWORTH ST. TARANAKI ST.

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

In Lighter Vein

The Only Two

"So you've read my new play?" said the dramatist. "Well, what do you think of it?"

"My dear sir," replied the producer, "there are two scenes in it that Shakespeare himself couldn't have written."

"Really! Which scenes are those?"

"That one in the radio shop and the one in the film-studio."—Tit-Bits.

Something Larger

Agent: "But you advertised for living quarters?"

Prospective Tenant: "Yes, but at least show me something the size of a half dollar."

Campaign à la 1975

"My friends," began the political candidate, "the office which I seek should be filled by one who has practiced thrift from childhood and who knows from actual experience that a dollar is a dollar and a penny is a penny.

"Unlike my opponent, I was not reared in the lap of luxury. Fellow citizens, I was the son of poor but honest parents. They could afford only one plane—an old three-seater, single-motored job. I used to get up early in the morning to help my father twist the propeller and tickle the valves so he could get started for the city.

"We had no luxurious 20-passenger cabin plane with expensive equipment. But our little plane taught us economy. I remember the first time the motor stalled. I jumped out and made a safe landing—with a parachute mother had made for me out of a pair of dad's old pants!"

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Repayment

Terre Haute, Ind.

A man boarded the bus from Terre Haute to St. Louis and in very broken English asked the driver if he would stop for just a minute at a certain house near one of the small towns so that he might hand a package to someone who was waiting. He was so excited and his English so poor that some of the passengers on the bus smiled sadly at "such ignorance." However, the little man persisted, and the bus driver finally consented; and he stopped long enough for the man to hand over the package and come running back to the bus. He thanked the bus driver profusely and then told this story to the woman opposite him:

"I am a Russian Jew. I made 46 cents a day working in the old country. When I came to America, the first day I was a millionaire! My wife goes to night school to learn English, and my two boys are studying—one to be a teacher and the other to enter business. While driving by wagon on this road one time, I stopped at that house and asked for shelter. They gave me shelter overnight, and fed my horse, and refused to take money for it. So when I knew I would pass their house again, I asked my wife to make some noodles for me to give them. The American people are wonderful and America is a wonderful country."

When the man left the bus at a more distant point he asked the passengers to excuse him if he had caused them any annoyance, stating that he could not help being excited, as it was just his nature.

The writer was left wondering just how many of those present would have had the courage to repay a kind deed in the face of ridicule.

Was It You?

Someone started the whole day wrong,
Was it you?
Someone robbed the day of its song,
Was it you?
Early this morning someone frowned;
Someone sulked until others scowled;
And soon harsh words were passed around—
Was it you?

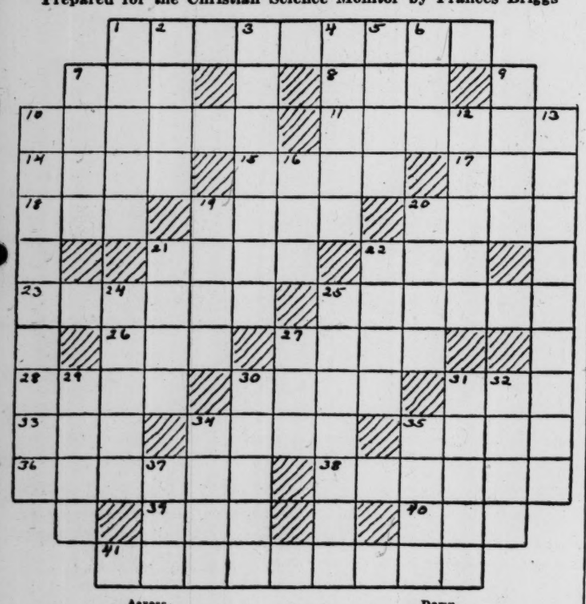
Someone started the day aright,
Was it you?
Someone made it happy and bright,
Was it you?
Early this morning, we are told,
Someone smiled, and all through the day
This smile encouraged young and old,
Was it you?

—Recorder.

Manly Manners

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for the Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

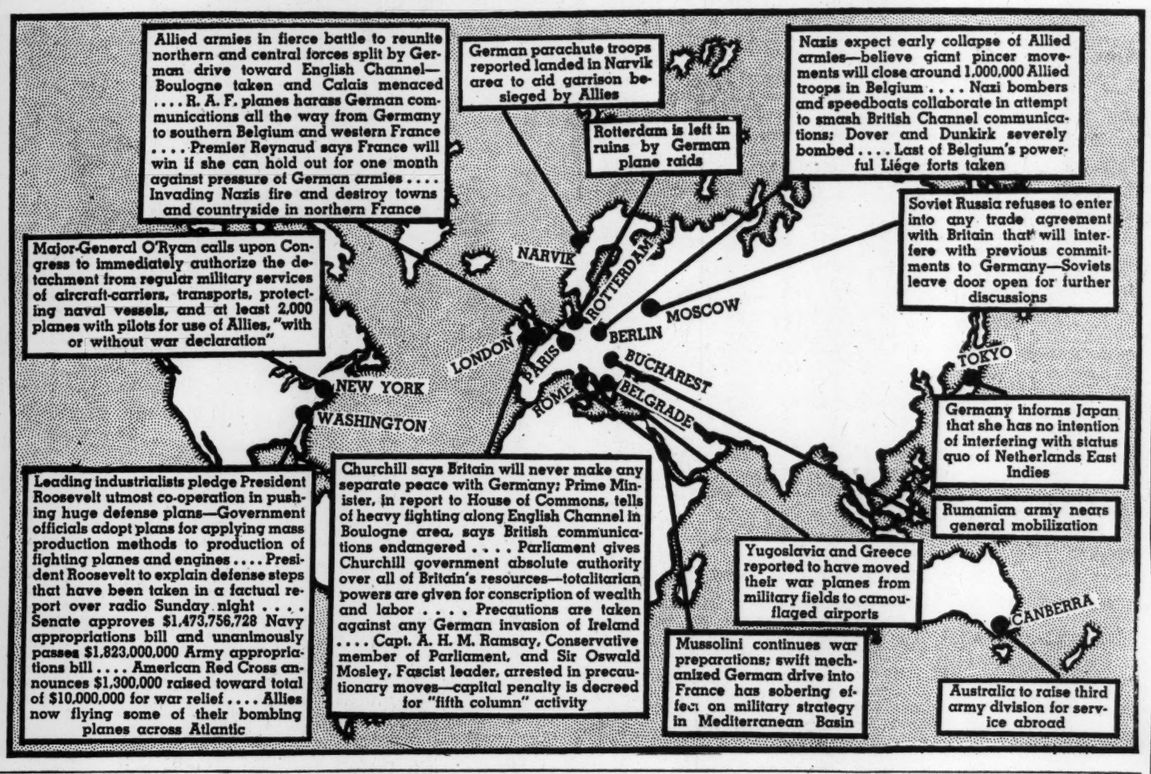
1—Who composed "La Favorita"?
7—What is third book of Pentateuch (abbr.)?
8—What garland is worn in Hawaii?
10—What city is capital of Bavaria, Germany?
11—In baseball, what is one of turns of a side to bat?
14—Glenda Farrell was born in what city in Oklahoma?
15—An egg is said to be full of what?
17—What is prickly envelope of a fruit?
18———Marias is a town of western Puerto Rico.
19—What would a Scot's girl friend be?
20—Who was a famous Hebrew scribe and priest of 5th century B. C.?
21—We get sugar from what plant?
22—What loose sleeveless outer garment is worn by Arabs?
23—Who was a famous Hebrew judge and prophet?
25—What is a rutabaga?
26—Little Rock is capital of what State (abbr.)?
27—Who was mother of Mars?
28—In what town in Galilee did Jesus perform a miracle?
30—That which is formed in a mold is what?
31—What first name?
33—Dull grayish-brown is t.
34—What are laurel tre.
35—Who was a famous Engl. chitect?
36—How many players on a side in American football?
38—What is a manufacturing city of France?
39—What is Gaelic form of John?
40—What suffix forms adjectives?
41—Who was lady whose praises were celebrated by Earl of Surrey?

Down

1—Who is patron saint of France?
2—Who was a famous Roman poet?
3—God promised to make a great nation of whom?
4—What is the Greek form of Elijah?
5—What was Abraham's home?
6—Metal often used for kitchen utensils.
7—Who was Roman moon goddess?
9—What is a hard exerescence, as in a tree trunk, stone, etc.?
16—Who is heroine of a Maeterlinck drama?
12—Who judged Israel for 7 years after Jephthah (Judges 12:8)?
13—What mountain system divides Highlands and Lowlands of Scotland?
16—What is a superlative ending of adjectives?
19—What is floral emblem of Wales?
20—Saragossa, Spain, is on what river?
21—In certain nursery rhyme, fire wouldn't do what?
22—With what relative does Freddie Bartholomew live?
24—Where was Longfellow born?
25—Who was Swiss foundress of waxworks exhibition in London?
27—What bird has a harsh voice?
29—The emblic is also called what?
30—Carmine Beauty is a variety of what?
31—What Greek goddess was daughter of Zeus and Themis?
32—What is a county of Missouri?
34—A bhalu is a tree, hood, or bear—which?
35—Where is the Gothic cathedral of St. Stephen?
37—Contend.

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

World News of the Week at a Glance


Allied armies in fierce battle to reunite northern and central forces split by German drive toward English Channel—Boulogne taken and Calais menaced .... R. A. F. planes harass German communications all the way from Germany to southern Belgium and western France .... Premier Reynaud says France will win if she can hold out for one month against pressure of German armies .... Invading Nazis fire and destroy towns and countryside in northern France
German parachute troops reported landed in Narvik area to aid garrison besieged by Allies
Rotterdam is left in ruins by German plane raids
Nazis expect early collapse of Allied armies—believe giant pincer movements will close around 1,000,000 Allied troops in Belgium .... Nazi bombers and speedboats collaborate in attempt to smash British Channel communications; Dover and Dunkirk severely bombed .... Last of Belgium's powerful Liége forts taken
Soviet Russia refuses to enter into any trade agreement with Britain that will interfere with previous commitments to Germany—Soviets leave door open for further discussions
Major-General O'Ryan calls upon Congress to immediately authorize the detachment from regular military services of aircraft-carriers, transports, protecting naval vessels, and at least 2,000 planes with pilots for use of Allies, "with or without war declaration"
NARVIK
ROTTERDAM
MOSCOW
BERLIN
LONDON
PARIS
ROME
BUCHAREST
BELGRADE
TOKYO
NEW YORK
WASHINGTON
CANBERRA
Leading industrialists pledge President Roosevelt utmost co-operation in pushing huge defense plans—Government officials adopt plans for applying mass production methods to production of fighting planes and engines .... President Roosevelt to explain defense steps that have been taken in a factual report over radio Sunday night .... Senate approves $1,473,756,728 Navy appropriations bill and unanimously passes $1,823,000,000 Army appropriations bill .... American Red Cross announces $1,300,000 raised toward total of $10,000,000 for war relief .... Allies now flying some of their bombing planes across Atlantic
Churchill says Britain will never make any separate peace with Germany; Prime Minister, in report to House of Commons, tells of heavy fighting along English Channel in Boulogne area, says British communications endangered .... Parliament gives Churchill government absolute authority over all of Britain's resources—totalitarian powers are given for conscription of wealth and labor .... Precautions are taken against any German invasion of Ireland .... Capt. A. H. M. Ramsay, Conservative member of Parliament, and Sir Oswald Mosley, Fascist leader, arrested in precautionary moves—capital penalty is decreed for "fifth column" activity
Germany informs Japan that she has no intention of interfering with status quo of Netherlands East Indies
Rumanian army nears general mobilization
Yugoslavia and Greece reported to have moved their war planes from military fields to camouflaged airports
Mussolini continues war preparations; swift mechanized German drive into France has sobering effect on military strategy in Mediterranean Basin
Australia to raise third army division for service abroad

Vocations

Wood Carriers

A clever seamstress finds a good market in a small city for her wood carriers. These are made from stout green canvas, large enough to accommodate four or five good-sized logs. The handles are well sewn and strong; and the entire carrier presents a sturdy, well-made look.

This same woman advertises her services to stitch zipper fastenings on automobile robes or steamer rugs. The idea of having robes and rugs made more snug and comfortable appeals to many, and she is able to derive a good profit from the service.—M. S., Cambridge, Mass.

Odds and Ends

Under German Rule

Denmark has less than 4,000,000 people, and about one fourth of them live in Copenhagen.

New Housing Idea

A "cloverleaf" house for four families is a novel design evolved by the U. S. Housing Authority, as having advantages over row houses.

Daily Quotation

A CERTAIN amount of opposition is a great help to a man; kites rise against and not with the wind.—ANON.

It Has Been Said of Politeness—

Politeness is good nature regulated by good sense.—Sydney Smith.

To be overpolite is to be rude.—Japanese proverb.

True politeness is perfect ease and freedom. It consists simply in treating others just as you like to be treated yourself.—Chesterfield.

Politeness smoothes wrinkles.—Joubert.

Politeness is not always the sign of wisdom, but the want of it always leaves room for the suspicion of folly.—Landor.

Politeness has been well defined as benevolence in small things.—Macaulay.

Men, like bullets, go farthest when they are smoothest.—Richter.

There is no policy like politeness, since a good manner often succeeds where the best tongue has failed.—Magoon.

In all the affairs of life, social as well as political, courtesies of a small and trivial character are the ones which strike deepest to the grateful and appreciating heart.—Henry Clay.

Daily Anecdote

America Revealed

Liszt, the great Hungarian composer, was implored to come to America and play some of his world-famous rhapsodies to appreciative American audiences. He laughed a low pleased laugh as one insistent supplicant painted a picture of the land of promise.

"No, no," he said. "The time is past for me to seek new worlds to conquer." Then, as an afterthought which wreathed his face in smiles, he exclaimed, "Ach, you Americans are a great people. You form jubilee symphonies to be played with steam whistles, church bells, and cannon!"

Brevities

Grit: Too often it will be found that this thing we call "hard luck" is merely a mixture of laziness and poor judgment.

Buffalo News: A quiz master of ceremonies is said to get $900 a broadcast and his experts $400 each. If they are smart enough to get that kind of money, no wonder they know all the answers.

Monitor Movie Guide

The Biscuit Eater (Paramount)—A story of two boys and a dog. The background, which is the training of hunting dogs, is unfortunate, but the tragedy and comedy of the situation are handled with tenderness and skill. Billy Lee, Cordell Hickman.—Family.

King of the Lumberjacks (Warner)—Triangle melodrama of the lumber industry, featuring John Payne, Gloria Dickson, and Stanley Fields.—Adults.

Lillian Russell (20th-Fox)—Biographical film of the famous actress, with Alice Faye taking advantage of the opportunities of the best part she has had. The story, which sometimes sacrifices fact for fancy, is held up by well staged music interludes. Don Ameche, Henry Fonda, Edward Arnold, Warren William, Lea Carrillo, Helen Westley.—Adults and young people.

Our Town (United Artists—Thornton Wilder's Pulitzer Prize play, sensitively adapted to the screen. A worthy film version which captures the mood of the play, thanks to Sam Wood's sympathetic direction. Frank Craven, Martha Scott, William Holden, Fay Bainter, Beulah Bondi, Guy Kibbee, Thomas Mitchell, Stuart Erwin, Philip Wood.—Family.

Saturday's Children (Warner)—Maxwell Anderson's Pulitzer Prize play of 1927 about the young couple whose marriage nearly collapses under the pressure of economic burdens and attendant misunderstandings. An entertaining film with fine portrayals of middle-class types, and a feeling of warmth and sympathy, but the script writers have inserted a drunken sequence and there is an inappropriate melodramatic ending. John Garfield, Anne Shirley, Claude Rains, Dennie Moore, Lee Patrick.—Adults and mature young people.

Above Average Films

Family—"Abe Lincoln in Illinois," "Young Tom Edison," "Pinocchio," "Gulliver's Travels," "They Shall Have Music," "First Love," "The Wizard of Oz," "Second Fiddle."

Adults and Young People—"It's a Date," "Rebecca," "Shop Around the Corner," "Gone With the Wind," "Private Lives of Elizabeth and Essex," "Mr. Smith Goes to Washington," "U-Boat 29."

Adults Only—"Lights Out in Europe," "Grapes of Wrath," "Harvest," "We Are Not Alone," "Intermezzo: A Love Story."

Monitor Camera Club from B. Avezathe, London

"Race" on the Thames

A peaceful stretch of the river photographed near Eton.

Gems of Wisdom

They conquer who think they can.—Virgil.

Men condemn because they do not understand.—Cicero.

Our content is our best having.—Shakespeare.

Calamity is virtue's opportunity.—Seneca.

It is a kingly act to help the fallen.—Ovid.

Economy is a great revenue.—Cicero.

Clean hands are better than full ones in the sight of God.—Syrus.

A Verse for Today . . .

Thou drewest near in the day that I called upon thee: thou saidst, Fear not.—LAM. 3:57.

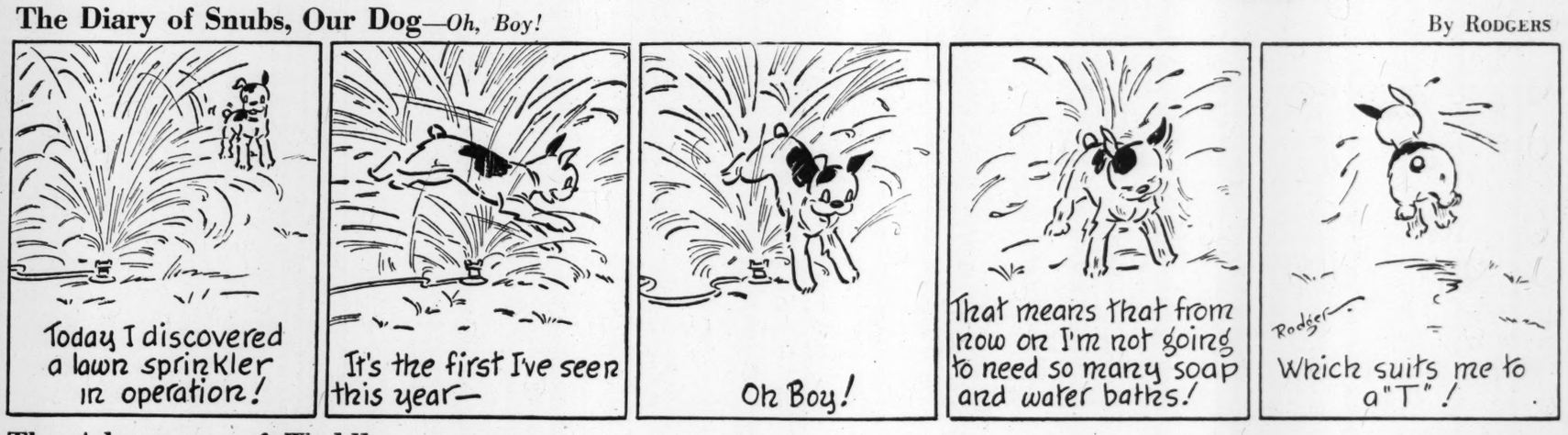
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Crooked Creek*

By LE PELLEY

CROOKED CREEK.... THINK WE'LL FIND IT ?
IT SHOULD BE NEAR THE MILL....
WE'RE NEAR THE MILL NOW
YES — AND THERE IS A STREAM JUST OVER THAT HILL.... MIGHT TAKE A LOOK AT IT !
Hmm — I WONDER.... OH, BUD !
DO YOU THINK THAT'S CROOKED CREEK ?
I DON'T KNOW ABOUT CROOKED CREEK... BUT THAT LOOKS LIKE STICKY STANLEY !

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Oh, Boy!*

By RODGERS


Today I discovered a lawn sprinkler in operation!
It's the first I've seen this year—
Oh Boy!
That means that from now on I'm not going to need so many soap and water baths!
Which suits me to a "T"!

The Adventures of Waddles—*Extra Paper!*

By THE HAGERS

SAID JACK SPOONBILL, "I'VE MADE A SET. NOW ALL THE DAILY NEWS I GET.
ON PRINTED ROLLS IT COMES," SAID HE, "IN NEWSPAPER FACSIMILE."
INSIDE, HE STOPPED. "THIS IS A MESS! I SHOULD HAVE TURNED IT OFF, I GUESS."
"NOW FAMILY ARGUMENTS WILL CEASE; EACH MEMBER, JACK, CAN HAVE A PIECE."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, MAY 25, 1940 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Trade in a Nazi World

That a Nazi victory would impose a heavier defense burden on the United States is widely recognized by Americans today. But on the question of American trade in a totalitarian world there is less agreement.

The apparent divergence between the views of Senator Robert A. Taft and Mr. Wendell Willkie illustrates a widespread confusion of thought on this subject. Mr. Willkie foresees intense totalitarian trade competition with the United States in the event of Nazi victory. This he believes would develop on a fixed-price basis, making inroads in world markets, including those of South America. Mr. Taft, however, says he does not "understand why, if peace is once restored, we could not trade as well with Germany as with England."

In Mr. Willkie's concern over a fixed-price basis Americans may discern one reason why the United States could not trade "as well with Germany as with England." Price fixing by the totalitarian countries would present to the United States a difficult choice: Either American business would agree to participate in it, or would face the prospect of competing against producers who engaged in "dumping."

In a world dominated by totalitarian methods the United States could crawl into its shell or play ball according to the new rules. Nazi Germany would wish to continue to seek trade expansion through heavy and well-organized political pressure backed by "fifth column" and direct military threats. To meet such competition the economic prestige that accrues to the quality producer is not sufficient. The United States would also have to develop and maintain world-wide military prestige.

Another blow to American economic hopes would come through "Autarkie"—that extreme of economic nationalism which now exists in Germany and Italy, possibly in lesser degree in Japan, and simply in another form in Russia. More and more, under these systems, producers are subsidized by government. Such subsidies serve political as well as economic purposes.

In a word, Americans would face a period in which economic competition became less and less a matter of individual initiative and more and more an economic and political conflict among governments.

Barter, or what might be worse—the wide establishment of artificial instruments of international exchange with manipulated currencies—would continue indefinitely after a Nazi victory. Mere military success would not provide Germany with a sound currency, which must be based on production instead of on destruction. The German mark would be no more ready to enter the open money market after this war than it was before. The Third Reich thus would almost certainly insist on a continuance of the methods of "Autarkie."

Such are some of the probable effects of German victory on America's trade position, not to mention the displacement of its richest customer by one already impoverished through military expenditures. In themselves, the pressures facing the United States, should it have to try to maintain a free economy in a totalitarian world, would be complex. Their effects would be the simple ones of a lowered standard of living and increased governmental participation in business.

An Opportunity for Boys

One of democracy's most hopeful and gratifying activities is represented in the groundwork for "men of tomorrow" being laid by the Boys' Clubs of America, which have been meeting in Boston.

These 348 clubs with 295,732 members throughout thirty-seven States are giving unduplicated aid to underprivileged boys, filling a need in American life which other public and private agencies appear to have been unable to meet. These are boys on whom temptation presses closest and for whom opportunity seems least visible. It was this frustrated class which has been a keystone of dictatorships: Witness the young Fascist groups in Italy and the Hitler Youth in Germany.

Headed off from a life of frustration and possible crime, the average club member, according to Sanford Bates, executive director, avidly "takes to" the opportunity for character-building games, finger-developing hand-crafts, and even a vocation itself. Many an athletic star or important citizen today is happy to look back on the fact that he was able to enjoy the recreations and interests of a Boys' Club.

Coalition of Americans

Apparent rejection of a tentative move by President Roosevelt to establish some kind of a coalition Cabinet recalls the fact that President Wilson in early 1917 refused to entertain a suggestion that he take members of the opposition into his Cabinet.

Prevailing opinion even in the Republican Party did not support the proposal but instead was voiced by Elihu Root, who said:

> We need no coalition government to make us loyal. We will make a coalition ourselves with every Democrat in the country. The coalition of the United States will be of all its people, to hold up the hands of the Government of the United States, no matter from which party it comes.

The sentiment of that declaration is echoed by men and women of both parties in America today.

Poodle-Entente

People at war hold laughter as a citadel.

It is reported in London, for example, that British dog lovers are now bidding high for the favors of French poodles. As a result of this Anglo-French dog-entente poodles are in biggest demand of all dogs in London's canine stores and prices are rising to new heights.

Naturally, writes a Londoner to this paper, this activity in the poodle market is a source of gratification to those artists who specialize in dog trimming. For no dog can be trimmed so artistically, he says, or so differently, or so often, as a French poodle. The custom of poodle-trimming gives much scope to individual talent.

As a rule the British, it seems, prefer a clean-shaven face for a poodle and ankle-length furry trousers to the French full-beard style with knee-length shorts. But there is a tendency to fashion individual designs within the two national styles. One Britisher, for instance, has had his monogram clipped in his poodle's fur. Eccentricities are not favored in fashionable circles. But our Londoner suggests that such a timely motto as *"vive l'entente"* cut along each side of Monsieur Poodle might be considered sufficiently dignified to meet with approval. It would also help to strengthen the mutual understanding and appreciation already evidenced by the poodle's acceptance as a British citizen.

Business Hits Health Insurance

Disturbed at length over the far-reaching medical plans worked up in Washington, organized business is beginning to take sides on the "national health program" and its included issue of compulsory sickness insurance. Business is tending to become outspokenly skeptical or altogether opposed, and to ask for postponement of first steps in legislation until the country has had opportunity to know where socialized medicine would lead.

The most momentous signal is blazoned in Nation's Business, official magazine of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States. The paper criticizes sharply the compulsory system of medical insurance and the Wagner bill designed to introduce it with the aid of Federal funds.

Only a short time previously the Boston Chamber of Commerce protested against what it felt might prove an entering wedge for socialized medicine. Its committee on Federal taxes objected to the Wagner-George hospital bill. Said the committee:

> The large socialized medicine plans of which this is a part, and with which it should be considered, are at present totally unripe. The issues have as yet received only preliminary consideration and under the circumstances it would be unwise to enact any portion of the program until all sides of this vital problem have been subjected to the closest scrutiny and examination.

Hitherto business has been notably silent on health legislation. This silence was the more exceptional because compulsory health insurance alone would have necessitated new payroll taxes and would have cost for many years more than old-age insurance. Expense of a fully developed system would have run into several billions a year.

Aloofness of the business world was partly caused by lack of understanding of what huge changes were projected. The Boston Chamber of Commerce expresses an alert business man's point of view in asking for the fullest study before action on such momentous planning. Nation's Business goes farther in calling compulsory health insurance as designed for America a "part of the collectivist scheme" and an effort "to put the relations between doctors and patients under political control."

Our Readers Say—

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Minute Men

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Not infrequently one hears in the United States such comments as, "This is not our war. We have nothing to do with it. Let them fight it out over there."

Can we, who boast of an enlightened democracy founded upon principles of freedom, justice and right, fail to realize that these standards must be held high today on the battlefield of chaos, oppression, and tyranny?

This is our war, and we are the Christian soldiers going forth to battle. True "the weapons of our warfare are not carnal, but mighty through God to the pulling down of strong holds." Paul tells us to "be strong in the Lord, and in the power of his might." We are told to "put on the whole armour of God, that ye may be able to stand against the wiles of the devil."

If we are alert, and obedient to the command we can expect to see victory. To be active minute-men we need to heed Paul's admonition to the Hebrews, "to hold fast the profession of our faith without wavering."

M. K. S.

Boston

Sowing in 1919—Reaping, 1939

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The present European war was not caused by any great desire to "make the world safe for democracy"; it is not, therefore, a war of principles. When the Treaty of Versailles was signed, the present conflagration in Europe was assured. Georges Clemenceau—"The Tiger"—wanted Germany brought to her knees just as France was by Bismarck at the close of the Franco-Prussian War. Despite the efforts of President Woodrow Wilson, Clemenceau got what he wanted: "complete" humiliation and humbling of Germany.

Clemenceau was blinded by greed, as are most victors at the conference table, and the thought that he could ask for nearly anything of the Germans—and get it—brushed aside all other reasoning. Had he remained calm and collected, what is happening today would have been made impossible. But the conferences of 1919, coupled with Clemenceau's utter disregard for Wilson's hopes and plans, sealed the hatred of the Allies in the breast of every German who lived through the unforgettable years 1914-1920.

What happened in 1919, and what it caused twenty years later, should serve as a warning to the participants in the next peace conferences.

Needham, Mass. RICHARD MILNE

Historical Tomahto

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

After reading in a recent issue of the Monitor the article under title of "Mirror of World Opinion" on the subject of the pronunciation of the words potato and tomato, may I offer a suggestion as to why the differences exist. These "fruits of the earth" are both of American origin and were introduced into Europe by early discoverers and explorers, the potato into England by Sir Walter Raleigh, the tomato into Spain and Italy by someone whose name I do not remember. Each rapidly grew in favor and were pronounced according to the prevailing vowel sound of "a" in English, the long "a" as in pate and mate; in Spain and Italy with the broad "a" as in casa and mano. Hence, potayto in English, tomahto in continental languages. For the sake of euphony, it would be well to have these words pronounced alike, though there is historical precedent for "tomahto."

FANNY HALE BIDDULPH

Brookline, Mass.

Defense Within and Without

Philosopher at the Wheel

Manhattan for generations has borne an unjust reputation for inhospitality. Yet one of the first persons you meet in New York nowadays is likely to dissipate this illusion. He's the lad who drives your taxicab. On the back of his seat, directly facing his passenger, is a copy of his license. His name and his picture, prominently displayed, are his introduction and he'll carry on a fairly intelligent conversation touching upon many subjects, if encouraged to do so.

"Hacking" in the largest city in the world has developed into a trade in the last few years, and it has its goodly percentage of philosophers. It is not a highly paid trade, but the man who conscientiously follows it in all kinds of weather is a substantial citizen. Hard, frequently, on the surface, underneath he's as well-mannered as your next-door neighbor. Enter his taxi a stranger and you'll generally leave it a friend.

He may fight for your patronage, storm at another driver for trying to beat him to it. But once settled into his cab and you've made his acquaintance you'll find him as sociable and voluble as the chap who drove you down to the railway station in your own home town. Sometimes he turns around and looks you over at the first traffic stop and tosses out a friendly smile. If you respond, you are likely to become thoroughly acquainted with every member of his family before you've gone a dozen blocks, know what the new baby likes for breakfast or how much chance Roosevelt has to be elected for a third term. If you pass on to him the information of where you live, it's an even chance that he's got an uncle or an aunt somewhere near there, and that in bewildering succession he will compare everything of note that you pass with the landmarks in the place you hail from.

* * *

Most of these taxi lads are interesting characters. Despite their industry, they seldom earn more than $25 a week. But they are veritable bureaus of information and philosophers in their own right. They are lineal descendants of the old hackman who drove a horse drawn hansom during the Mauve Decade. With the pace of the motor-car he has had to keep up with the cadence of the times. Even his vocabulary reflects it.

To the taximan who drives the streets of New York, his cab is always referred to as his "rig" and a "pound" is exactly $5. You may be unaware that in the lingo of the cabman you are what is termed a "geezer." No offense is meant by applying this term: you simply fall in that category as an out-of-towner on a visit to the big city. The taxi driver's meter is always his "watch" and when he has "promoted a job" it means that he has persuaded some waiting bus patron to take his cab instead.

Cars that work the railway stations are referred to in the taximan's parlance as "hole cars" because they have to go down through the labyrinth of tunnels underneath the terminals to secure their fares. The legion of cabs that ply the great steamship piers and upon whose back you strap your trunk when you come out of customs are termed "dock rats." A "crasher" or "chiseler" is a roving hackman who tries to squeeze into a regular line at some appointed place worked by regular drivers. A non-tipping patron is a "stiff," and a "stooge" is a rider whom the driver gives 10 cents to ride in his cab through a police zone restricted against empty cabs, so that the driver may pick up a fare at a theater or concert hall.

* * *

When the theater rush is over and the patron is inside enjoying the play, the taxi driver has his rest period. During these hours everything around Manhattan settles into a relaxing lull. Chauffeurs of cabs pull up into the side streets, enter the lunch rooms and discuss the war and the political situation with fellow drivers. One lad who "plays the line" at a popular Broadway hotel carries a pet monkey in a little cage under his seat and during the "stretch period" she is permitted to come out and sit on the door of his cab to chatter away with passing tourists. Another, after he has finished his dinner, brings forth a piccolo and while he rests in his seat and fingers it, urchins who seek nickels and dimes for their sidewalk dances along the Rialto, carry on a rehearsal. During a "let up" in business a quartette may gather in the back seat of one hack for a bridge game, while another fellow studies a correspondence course until time to seek his place in line as theater curtains fall.

Reverses of fortune, wars and the rumors of wars, have forced many men from responsible positions and comparative affluence onto the "box of a hack." Some remain there. Others are on their way up. Altogether, with all their city contacts and knowledge of metropolitan ways, New York's taxi drivers are a group from whom you may learn a number of things you never knew before.

CLARKE ROBINSON

North . . South . . East . . West

Disappearing Line Fences

By Frank L. Perrin

Definitely, since the early '90's in the United States, economic jealousies have, in great measure, hindered the enactment and administration of national laws and discouraged that complete unity which otherwise would have made for uninterrupted prosperity. The dividing line, unlike that of an earlier period which arbitrarily separated, in sentiment and sympathy, the North and the South, has divided the country on a line running in a meandering course from the Lakes to the Gulf, forming the agrarian West and the industrial East. Jealousies have been fomented, meanwhile, which have found expression in Congress, in national election campaigns, and in the troubled councils of capital and labor.

Viewed from whatever point of vantage, at this time of world unrest and turmoil, it must be agreed that these years of sparring, contention, and unarmed feuds, might have been more wisely and more profitably employed in building and fortifying economic foundations by insuring to all productive industries the opportunity of operating without hindrance from any imaginary rival. The agrarian West has, when shifting political tides have made it possible, sought to penalize the industrial East. Similarly the East, beginning in the days of our so-called infant industries, has sought and received protection in the form of tariffs, transportation differentials, and until quite recently, favorable labor laws.

* * *

In the West, for more than a generation, there has been condoned, if not actually fostered and encouraged, a feeling of resentment against the fancied rival and favored area, the capitalistic East. The bitterness is not superficial or transitory. Political office seekers, judges of the courts, newspaper editors, and sometimes preachers in the churches, echo or inspire sectional hatreds and regional jealousies. All this is actuated by the belief that the cause they espouse and plead is just, and this because it is assumed that the so-called money power and the profiteers have imposed unjust economic burdens upon them.

Without attempting to defend or justify, especially in recent years, the allegedly selfish effort of the industrial East to maintain freight rates which have long given that section a considerable advantage over the expanding industries of the South and West, it may be insisted that without the aided and fostered development of the eastern industries the country, in 1916 and 1917, would not have been prepared to go equipped to aid the Allies successfully in the war of that period. Even with this advantage, it may as reasonably be insisted, the men in shops and factories, the millions of soldiers in the fields of battle, the sailors and transport workers, could not have been fed, clothed and sheltered without the grain and other foods, the timber and the fuel oils supplied by the farms, forests and prairies.

* * *

Today, as in that earlier period of only a few years ago, sound judgment, loyalty, love of country and love of humanity, plead for that complete co-operation which will equip the Nation to withstand whatever assaults may be made upon it directly, and which, in the hour of distress, will make it possible to render aid and substantial comfort to the friendly peoples of other countries.

There cannot be complete equality of opportunity where it is insisted that class divisions exist, or where unequal burdens or penalties are imposed. The industries against which agitators and disturbers aim their vicious shafts have been developed by free enterprise. They have enjoyed protection. This, it has been insisted, has fostered and encouraged the development of home competition and the growth of new industries, rather than add unfairly to the profits of invested capital.

The West, whatever its real or imagined grievances, has not grown up as the stepchild of a selfish capitalistic guardian. Millions of acres of free land provided homes and farms for all comers. Railways were built and maintained, not by those who benefited most, but by others. Over these the products of the farms, the ranges, the mines, have flowed uninterruptedly for many years. There has been measurable but often grudging co-operation. There has been discord, fostered mainly by false prophets and designing political mountebanks. There is no enmity, no jealousy, among the people when sober thought is given to a problem which concerns all alike.

The hour-hand on the great clock dial points emphatically to the moment which may decide the fate of world democracy. Those who watch must realize that Americans, of all people, must put aside internal strifes, jealousies, hatreds, and petty contentions. Let us level all the old line fences.

Mirror of World Opinion

How to Defeat Dandelions

Hollywood tells of an actor who is planning a lawn of concrete painted green to defeat the dandelions. The idea sounds good even though originated by a publicity department.—*Buffalo Evening News.*

The Wide Horizon

World Without Britain

By Albert Viton

[Excerpts from "Great Britain, an Empire in Transition." Reprinted by special permission of the publisher, John Day Company.]

The British Empire has affected since the beginning of the eighteenth century the lives of more human beings than any other political structure ever erected; its influence has spread over territories more vast than that of any previous human organization; for good or for evil, its tremendous power enabled it, during the past two or three centuries, to direct the course of world history with more authority than that exerted by any other State. . . .

Until the last few years, certainly, Great Britain had the resources and influence to crush potential disturbers of world peace by diplomatic and economic weapons long before resort had to be had to arms. . . . If the Pax Britannica has been no more real than the Pax Romana in ancient times, the explanation does not lie in lack of potential power.

Yet even if unable or unwilling to assure permanent world peace, the British Empire has been powerful enough to prevent dozens of wars during the past century and a half. There is hardly a European or Asiatic State which has not been prevented by British disapproval or threats from grasping the sword. . . .

To realize Britain's position in the contemporary world one need only consider what would happen if as a result of military defeat the British Empire ceased to exist tomorrow. A few minutes' reflection will show that the very foundations of Western civilization would be shaken by such a cataclysm more profoundly than by any other event since the collapse of Rome. Not because the British Empire has been so invaluable a civilizing force; rather, civilization would tremble because all the aggressive powers—as well as many states at present without aggressive foreign policies—would immediately rush to occupy the vacuum created by the disappearance of Britain. Armies, navies, and air forces would be set in motion from one end of the world to the other. . . .

* * *

The solemn fact is that collapse of the British Empire would serve as a signal for all the hungry Powers of the world to launch new and greater wars of aggression. It is a grave mistake to think that nothing more tragic would happen than the replacement of Britain by, say, Germany as the dominant Power in the world; that instead of a British Empire there would be a German Empire. The situation is not nearly so simple. Aside from the all-important fact that a German Empire would mean a fundamental cultural change, the repercussions of which would affect every section of the world, the tragic reality is that a victorious Germany would be unable to establish even a temporary settlement.

A German victory would be followed not by peace, but by wars which might extend over a century or more. Such a victory would release a new imperialist cycle over the world, and all the suffering which that would entail. Britain, however, is a satiated empire, having long since reached the limits of her possible expansion; and a British victory would be followed not by new imperialist expansion, but by the beginning of the disintegration of the Empire.

Britain's defeat would be the signal for a general scramble between Germany, Russia, Japan, and Italy for parts of the Empire. For not only does each have designs on certain territories; the hungry States are not in agreement among themselves as to the division of the spoils. Their conflicting claims are too fundamental to be resolved in any other way than by force of arms. Further: aggrandizement by these States would compel Turkey, Holland, Belgium—if only to maintain their relative position in the delicate European balance of power—to enter the race. . . .

Nor could the three score and six States forming the British Empire defend their independence. During the century of its world preponderance Britain became the policeman for more than a quarter of the globe, and the members of the Empire came to depend on her for protection against foreign aggression. Some handed over their safety into British hands voluntarily as a measure of economy; others were compelled by the British to do so for their selfish imperialistic reasons. The protection the mother country has been able to give them until now has been, no doubt, effective; but, as a result, those States have come very close to complete disarmament. . . .

* * *

It is inconceivable that such world-shaking convulsions would not leave their imprint on every person in the Americas. International trade would disappear; new cultural problems would confront us; even more pressing would be the new political currents. Certainly we would not have to fight for Canada; it would come on its knees begging for protection or incorporation in the Union. The British possessions in the southern part of the continent would also fall under our wings, while self-protection would doubtlessly force the United States to establish effective domination over the whole Western Hemisphere and adjacent islands.

But can anyone imagine that we would tolerate the extension of Japan's domination over Singapore, India, Australia, and New Zealand, which would give it complete control over the Pacific? Even if sacrifice of our vital interests on other continents kept us out during the first stages of the gigantic scramble, the day when one or the other of the mighty world empires would cross hot steel with us could not be far postponed. For the new Napoleons would dream, as did all those of the past, of world domination. . . .

Today, when the lives of millions of men are in the balance and a false step may spell the doom of nations, informed clear thinking on international affairs is no longer a virtue and luxury for the few; it has become of vital interest to the multitude. For the first time in history, public opinion now determines internal and foreign policies of governments; the mistakes of officialdom and the consequent disasters can no longer be blamed on a closed caste separated from the "masses." And, as I have attempted to indicate, events in no political structure hold greater interest to humanity than those in the British Empire.